admitted.

..... 1 00

by spending a small portion of my income for a Policy on my Life ?'

30,000 Persons have Insured in the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN., And others are Daily Applying.

THE principle of LIFE INSURANCE has become so well demonstrated, that it is hardly necessary at this day to go into an argument in its support. Every individual who has a lamily or dear ones dependent upon his existence, is in fact, overlooking, if not violating, one of the most important duties of life, in not guarding them against want, and protecting them from poverty, should death deprive them of his support and assistance.

On an INSURANCE POLICY, precured at a small premium, crequisite sum is secured in case of death, to provide them with subsistence though life. Securing such a policy not only makes life pass more pleasantly, but will bring to the deathbed the happy consolation that your wife and child ren will not be left destitute, or to THE COLD, CHEERLESS SYMPATHY OF AN UNCHARITA-BLE WORLD. To those whose good inipulses are moved to this accomplishment for their family's future protection.

THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO. is most cordially recommended for the carrying out of these desires. The Company has been in existence for FORTY EIGHT years, and now, with a and praise r censure, alike unheard, Capital of over \$4,500.000 00

stands as one of the solid monetary institutions of the nation and offers positively the best inducements for LIFE INSURANCE in the world. Over five hundred risks have been taken in the last twelve months upon the most influential citizens of North Carolina. Out of this number four have died, making \$23,000 in cash paid over promptly to survivors; and but for this forethought and ACTION not one dollar would have been left of their estates for the bene t of their bereaved loved ones. After the 2nd year

50 per cent, Dividends is paid to Policy holders every year during Life,

them a comfortable support at your decrase; can there be a doubt which is to be chosen? Every one knows that if the pressure of the times bears hard upon a man in the fulness of his strength, it will be far more severe upon a woman and child-ren left at s ch a conjuncture as this without resources or protector, and it is easier for a man to

poor, to avail himself of the advantages offered by one of the LARGEST, SAFEST, BEST, CHEAP-EST AND MOST POPULAR AND RELIABLE COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

> JOHN E. SPEARMAN, Agent, Market Street, between 2d and 3d., Wilmington, N. C.

BLADEN COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D . 1807.

petition, is no a resident of the state, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, for six successive weeks, notif ing the said Neill McMillan to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in I lizabethtown, on the list Manday in May port these weekly words to be held. first Monday in May next then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granded, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and the order for division granted as prayed for.

Test,

D. BLUE, C. C. C.,

DERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUbled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of to heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, topid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warra ted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They strengthen the system and enliven the

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever. They purify the breath and acidity of the ston

purticulars see circulars and testimonials around Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around

New York.

12-1y

the land can and may be sold in lots to suit pur- Of the dark beverage of hell!

Clerk and Master in Equity.

W. M. MONROE

TURLINGTON & MONROE. WILMINGTON, N. C.

DROMPT personal attention given to all business intrusted to their care.

Counterfeiter Convicted. We learn from the Roanoke Times that, at the recent term of the Circuit Court in

Unseen, Yet Seen.

ANONYMOUS.

I have read somewhere in a thoughtful book, Of an old cathedral over the sea, a wonder of art, whose every nook Is full of a charming mystery; That up, high up, on the topmost point
Of roof, and tower, and belfry gray,
Which the gracious summer dews anoint,
And the birds frequent in an airy way,
There are marvels of sculpture, rare and fine,
Flowers, and fruit, and trailing vine,
And low by angels, with folded wings. And lov ly angels, with folded wings, Out from the stone, like living things, And pure Madennes, and saints at prayer. With reverent heads and flowing hair, Col ssal figures by height dimin sh'd,

Yet all this delicate tracery Was not for the eyes of mortal made, For none but God and his angels see The marvellous sculpture there display'd.

nto exquisite work such exquisite thought? Why did he labor, for years and years, hrough days of anxiety, nights of tears, Under the stars and under the moon, Dreaming designing, at morn and noor o work these wonders on wood and stone God and his angels! Behold the key To this strange, unworldly mystery. That grand old artist, mounted on high, Like an eagle perched in his eyrie lonely. Working with hand, and heart and eye,

Working for God and his angels only. The tranquil depths of his patient heart In his chaste communings had no part

Far, far below him the world was spread,
Like a painte picture, small and dim,
And the voice of creatures, the rush and tread
Of the m ghty millions, were lost on him: ile the skies bent over him, blue and broad, So full of the awful, unseen God-Heaven seemed so near ard earth so far, No se fish thought could his labor mar

Ah, what a lovely moral lies Hid, like the delicate tracery, On roof, and towers, and belfry high, Of the old Cathedral over the sea! Tis worth an infinite treasure to know (Whatever beside should be unknown) How utterly false and mean we grow When we work for the eyes of men alone. low blind and aching our sight becomes With the glare of glory such works may

While a selfish purpose narrows and numbs All that is noble and fresh within us. Tis only when belf is dead and gone, And our souls from the mist of passion free. That the angels of God come in and crown Our labors with immortality!

O, artists who work with pencil or pen, ith chisel or brush for the praise of men, When you fold your hands at the twilight's close And muse in your darkened studies, Do you never consider, one and all, How that other and deeper night must fall? When earth and the things thereof shall be Lost, like a dream, in Eternity? When, shrinking and startled, with soul laid bare. The creature shall meet the creater there, and learn at the foot of the Great White Throne The truth which should never have been unknown).

That nothing avails us under the sun, In word or in work, save that which is done For the honor and glory or God alone!

Oh! blessed indeed are the pure of heart, For they shall see God in their glorious art; And joyous shall be (tho' the world wax dim) a shall hahald him save Him, save Him Whose names shall shine like the stars on

high,
When deep in the dust of a ruined past
The labors of selfish souls should lie. O, artists, who w rk with pencil or pen, With chisel or brush, for the praise of men. Whate'er ye design, whatever ye do, Seek first the kingdom of God, at d then

All else shall be gracicusly added to you. And the moral is ours, which was sent to me From the old Cathedral over the sea. THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER.

Go, feel what I have felt, Go, bear what I have borne Sink 'neath the blow a father dealt, And the cold, proud world's scorn— Thus struggle on from year to year, Thy sole relief the tear.

Go. weep as I have wept, O'er a loved father's fall, So every cherish'd promise swept, Youth's sweetness turned to gall; Hope's taded flowers strew'd all the way That led me up to woman's day.

Go, kneel as I have knelt. Implore, beseech and pray-Strive the besoited heart to melt The downward course to stay-Be cast, with bitter lears, aside, Thy prayers burlesqued, thy tears defied.

Go, stand where I have stood. And see the strong man bow, With guashing teeth, lips bathed in blood. And cold and livid brow; Go, catch his wand ring glance and see

There, mirror'd his soul's misery. Go, hear what I have heard,

The sobs of sad despair
As memory's teeling fount had stirred And its revealings there Have told him what he might have been, Had he the drunkard's fate foreseen.

And her crush'd spirit cheer, Thine own deep anguish hide, Wipe from her cheek the tear-Mark her dimm'd eye, her furrowed brow, The gray that streaks her dark hair now, Her toil-worn frame, her trembling limb and trace the ruin back to him Promised eternal love and truth-This promise to the deadly cup, And led her down from love and light, From all that made her pathway bright, And chained her there 'mid want and strife, That lowly thing -- a Drunkard's Wife, and stamp'd on childhood's brow so mild, that withering blight—a drunkard's child

Go, hear, and feel, and know. All that my soul has felt or known-Then look upon the wine cup's glow. See if its brightness can atone. Think if its flavor you would try, If all proclaimed—" 'Tis drink and die!"

Tell me I hate the bowl ! I loathe, abhor- my very soul With strong disgust is stirred When e'er I see or tell

prominent citizens of Balimore to the Su- sist the Southern people shall give them. perior Court, Judge Martin presiding, to enjoin the Sheriff and Police Commissioners against proceeding in the election authorized by the Maryland Legislature, has come to naught. The Baltimore papers of the country, North and South, soliciting South. publish the answers in full of the respond- subscriptions to Memorial chapels, cemetewhich is completly riddled thereby.

Seventy-five new buildings, twenty of The total number of barrels of flour in-

spected in Richmond, Va., during the

STATE NEWS.

MEMORIAL CEMETERY.—The bodies of the following named Confederate soldiers were brought up yesterday from Wake Forest College for re-interment in the Me morial Cemetery at this place, viz:
George Frazier, N. C.; W. Bachelor, Co.

E, 2d N. C. Cav., died March 22, 1865; W. Wall, Co. H, 1st N. C. Reg., died March 30th, 1865; A. McDonald, Co. A, 8th N. C. died Feb. 10th, 1865; Wm. Burnett, Co. K, 2d N. C., Res., died March 31st, 1865; J. R. M'Callow, Co. H, 27th Ga., P. T. Seely, Co. C, 27th Ga., died April 6th, 1865; and W. J. Livingstone, S. C. Vol. died April 11th, 1865.—Ral. Prog.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT. -The case of the State rs. John White (colored) on an inal represented the State, and Messrs. Robert G. Lewis, R. W. York and R. C. Badger appeared for the prisoner. We understand that the case was ably argued on both sides. The prisoner was charged with breaking into the house of O. D. Lipscomb, at night, and stealing a gold watch and a silver cup. He was found not guilty of burglary, which but guilty of the larceny.

Raleigh Sentinel. ty of burglary, which is a capital offence,

Western Railroad.—The meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Railroad took place in Fayetteville, on Saturday, 30th

March, Hon. T. C. Fuller in the chair, and Jno. M. Rose, Esq., Secretary. The usual annual reports of the operations of the Company for the past year,

were submitted and accepted. The Company accepted, as a part of the tion of the Road across the N. C. Road, to be rich. the Virginia line, near Mt. Airy, and also ham, Randolph and Alamance, to subscribe for stock of the Company.

McKethan, Esq., of Fayetteville, were appointed Directors on part of the State ; tion. Arch'd McLean, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L.

Stockholders. D. G. Worth, Esq., of Wilmington, re-McNeil, Duncan Shaw, and Wm. Alderman, represented the County of Cumberland; the Mayor, (T. J. Curtis, Esq.,) Murdoch McKinnon, and Gen. W. Draughon,

represented the town of Fayetteville. In relation to the future extension of the Road, the following resolution was passed,

Road from Egypt to a point common to the several proposed lines to Greensboro', High Point and masville. Provided, the means can be obstruction and advantages from such common point to Greensboro', High Point and Thomas-ville, and also from Greensboro', High Point and Thomas-ville, and also from Greensboro', High Point and Thomas-ville to a common point to Greensboro'. The Shelbyville Union of the 22d If none shall behold him save Him, save Him.

And these are the sculptors whose works shall struction and advantages from such common Thomasville, to a common point near Salem, in the direction of Mt. Airy; and that they also ascertain what amount of aid can be had by subscription or otherwise on each line, and that so soon as such information can be obtained, a meeting of the Stockholders be called and the results submitted to them.—Fay News, 2d inst.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE-COMMISSION-ERS APPOINTED.—The State Convention of 1865, having declared by ordinance that all debts and obligations created by North Carolina in aid of the rebellion should be void, the General Assembly, at its late session, in order to ascertain what obligations are and what are not repudiated, passed an act inst. says: making it the duty of Governor Worth to appoint three discreet persons commis-

Legislature. their duties with industry and prudence. Raleigh Progress.

Singularities of Suffrage.

A nice commentary upon the Radical dethe United States in the English language crop." and to write his name. Rhode Island likewise indulges in a little Know-Nothingism in its suffrage law, by declaring that every native male citizen may vote. In New York negroes with certain qualifications are allowed to vote; that is, such as are have been in the State three years. In Wisthat State upon a technicality. In Ohio the greater part of the negroes vote, although the law gives the ballot only to those who have more than half white blood. Dar-New York Sun.

Our Sentiments Exactly. Agents are engaged in various portions ents to the bill of the complainants, and ries, monuments, &c., to commemorate the heroic achievements of the Confederate gists of Richmond, Virginia, died on Satdead. Highly as we prize these objects, The buildings now in process of con- important as they are, we believe that a struction in Baltimore will cost nearly six millions of dollars.

Important as they are, we believe that a reported to be thirty inches thick. Last would be more appropriately bestowed in year vessels arrived there on April 1. at the recent term of the Circuit Court in that county, Miles Vaught, of Giles county, was convicted of passing counterfeit til the 4th of July.

The National Democratic Convention to meet in Louisville, has been postponed until the 4th of July.

The National Democratic Convention to meet in Louisville, has been postponed until the 4th of July.

An old Episcopal church at Richmond, Staten Island, was burned last Thursday. Staten Island, was burned last Thursday. It was built by Queen Annie, in 1713. phan children, or helpless parents who de- receives only \$600 salary, and is obliged to a loss of civil rights. pended upon them for subsistence. Every give bonds to the amount of \$200,000. county in the South we doubt not furnishes instances of this sort, in no inconsiderable that one of the juryors had disclosed a material fact to the jury after they had retired to their room to consider a form the control of the control of disclosing the same in court, where the accused could confront and crossed could confront the charity and partial the doubt and will take advice, when they will not so sessed of good qualities, which were very shind will take advice, when they will not so sessed of good qualities, which were very shind will take advice, be and sail section.

The August (a.) Chronicle estimates the unmbers of the doubt in t

From the Tennessee Union and Dispatch. The Crops and the Season.

Wilmington Iournal.

Persistently wet and unfavorable weather for agricultural pursuits seems to rule the season. It is, however, quite mild, and no further danger need be apprehended to the headed "Soldiers on the Situation," you wheat crop from winter killing. The earth, however, is still cold, and but little growth can be looked for until it has absorbed sufficient warmth from the atmosphere to renew the vegetable process. Wet ground is always cold through the attendant evaporation at any season of the year, even during the extreme heat of summer; but it is especially so in the spring, when completely saturated with cold water. There has been dictment for Burglary and Larceny, was so much rain during the present month tried on yesterday. The Attorney Gener- that farmers have not been able to make any progress in the preparation of the soil As well by precept and example they have for summer crops. The wheat crop does steadily and consistently inculcated a spirit not appear to have suffered from the large amount of rain that has fallen during the past three or four weeks. Reports from various parts of the country represent the wheat as looking remarkably well and promising an abundant yield. The greater portion of the peaches appear to have been lem to solve as that now presented. They MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE killed, and the prospect is that this crop ought to have rebuked the unmeaning cant will be a very short one.

From other portions of the State and other States, we have the following intelli- radation to "accept the terms" offered by gence in regard to the crops:

The Springfield Register of the 21st inst., "Reports from this and adjoining says: counties indicate that the growing wheat crop promises an abundant yield. Should charter, the act to authorize the continua- it escape the April frosts, the harvest will

The McMinville New Era of the 21st the act to authorize the counties of Chat-inst., says: "The recent cold weather has pretty effectually destroyed the peach crop in our county. The wheat was not damaged C. B. Mallett, Esq., was elected Presi- and still looks very promising. The excesdent. Col. H. M. Waugh, of Surry, Col. sive rains delayed farming operations to J. T. Morehead, of Greensboro', M. S. some extent, but our farmers are taking Robbins, Esq., of Randolph, and A. A. advantage of every fair day, and you can see the new turned earth in every direc-

The Chattanooga Union of the 21st inst., Myrover, J. D. Williams, and W. McL. says: "We have the most gratifying ac-McKay, were elected Directors by the counts from our friends in the country relative to the coming wheat crop. Though there is hardly an average crop sown, the presented the State; A. McLean, Hector prospect is very flattering, at present, for a full yield. If this can be so, it will do much to relieve the finances of our end of the State."

The Winchester Home Journal of the 21st inst., says: "We must conclude from statement of nearly all with whom we have conversed upon the subject, that in this county there will certainly be no peaches, Resolved, That the President and Directors be and some say there will be no apples. We instructed to proceed to the construction of the doubt this latter statement, however, and think that, unless Jack Frost come again before May, we shall have plenty of apples. tained to carry on the work : and that they have But April and ice and frost frequently war the Engineer make an approximate estimate (with with one another in this latitude. The

> The Shelbyville Union of the 22d inst. "In this section reports agree in the

hopes of any exception-but we hope and asked by one of his congregation, walking believe this will apply only to some kinds." homeward, to explain a little more lucidly The Carrolton (Ky.) Times says that the what a miracle meant. news from the wheat crop in almost all "Is it a miracle you want to understand," parts of Kentucky is favorable. In Carroll said the priest. "Walk on there formist me news from the wheat crop in almost all markably fine.

The Dayton (Ohio) Journal of the 19th

"Parties who have no practical knowledge of agriculture have started the report sioners," whose duty it should be to investi- that the wheat has been considerably damgate all claims against the State, incurred aged by the cold weather we have been during the war, with power to take testi- having for several days. Intelligent farmmony, administer oaths, send for persons ers with whom we conversed yesterday are and papers, and to adopt such rules and positive that thus far the crop has not been regulations as they might deem necessary injured. Extreme cold when succeeded by to enable them to distinguish between claims sunshine and wind, has the effect of detecreated for war purposes. We learn this riorating the wheat, but the present cold morning that the Governor had designated snap, fortunately, has not been accompa-J. C. Harper, of Caldwell county, Richard nied by any such combination against the H. Battle and H. W. Husteed, of this city, growing crop, but has, on the contrary, as Commissioners upon this act. They are been "all that could be desired in the for a thaw is good, and we have good reas-These selections are judicious, and the on to believe that the wheat will escape gentlemen named will no doubt discharge injury from the cold weather. The chances are now very greatly in favor of the crop.

"The fruit question is not quite so easily disposed of. We have examined apple, hausted by his efforts to make his condipear, cherry and peach buds, and we find eight out of ten alive and showing as much mand for impartial suffrage in the South is sign of vigor as we could desire at this early found in the fact that only eight of the day. Others in this vicinity who have intwenty.two States controlled by the Radi- vestigated the fruit situation mainly corcals permit such suffrage. Of the New roborate our experiments. The backward Egland States Connecticut is the only one season has been the means of preserving that refuses the ballot to colored men .- the fruit from the effects of the cold snap Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire make | we have just been favored with. Thus far no distinction whatever in respect to suf- the damage to the fruit in this valley is frage, but Massachusetts and Rhode Island not perceptible, yet we are not without do. The laws of Massachusetts require the apprehensions as to the effect of the convoter to be able to read the Constitution of | tinued cold weather upon the young fruit |

The Coshocton (Ohio) Democrat says: "So far as we have been able to learn. the fruit buds in this locality have not been injured to any extent by the severe winter through which we have just passed, and the different kinds of fruit grown in Cenwould be!"

The St. Clairsville (Ohio) Gazette says: "We have carefully noticed the reports of the newspapers at our office in regard to sky?" keys who are as black as charcoal can vote the prospects, thus far, for a fruit crop in there in the Radical districts, under the this State the coming season, and we are half white law. In nearly all of the other glad to say that, with but a very few excep- rather a lively time. It appears that the States, however, the Radicals have declined tions, reports are decidedly favorable. The Terms 5 per cent. of purchase money cash, balance in secured notes at one, two and three years The application on the part of several negroes that which they so strenuously inanxiety, promises abundantly, the buds having passed unscathed the ordeal of our late severe winter."

> Ten thousand dollars have been subscribed in St. Louis for the relief of the

Mr. Wm. R. Hill, one of the oldest drugurday last.

The ice in the Missouri at Sioux City is

How is it possible to expect that man-

kind will take advice, when they will not so

Reconstruction and the Confederate Gen-Tragic Affairfin Brownstown, Indiana_ erals. NEW YORK CITY,

Tuesday, March 26, 1867. To the Editor of the New York Times SIR-In your editorial of to-day, March 26, speak of Lee, Longstreet, Taylor, Hampton and Chalmers taking positions on the side of submission and reconstruction. You do not mention others whose entire course since the war closed has been directed to this end, and who have not spoken publicly because of the want of an opportunity.-Among them are Joe Johnston, who positively refused after Lee's surrender to 'commit the crime of waging a hopeless war" (his own words), though urged by the then existing Confederate authorities.-Forrest, of Tennessee, Ewell, Mahone, Edward Johnson, and others of like and inferior rank, whose names I do not now recall. of harmony and obedience to the laws.

It will ever be regretted though that these gentlemen did not seek to direct public ppinion in the South to the proper channel. Had they been outspoken on the "constitutional amendment" and urged its acceptance, the South would have a better future in prospect and have no such fearful probabout "degradation," and to have told the people as Longstreet does now, that we are a conquered people, and that it is no degthe conquerors; and, further, that it is a mark of wisdom, under such circumstances to accept the best that can be obtained .-The "constitutional amendment" was offered for acceptance. It was indignantly refused, and even spurned. Now new and harsher terms are offered, with the certainty-as was the case when the "amendment" was proposed—that harsher still will be presented next time if these are not agreed to. The cry of "degradation" is no longer reject is given. General Longstreet's let- at the same time, that they would hang ter demonstrates that a mistake and a grievous one, was made. It is, I repeat, most mob entered Brownstown, mounted upon unfortunate that these gentlemen did not horses. They marched for the jail, and unfortunate that these gentlemen did not assumed a little earlier, and not have delayed till the mischief was well nigh consum-AN OFFICER.

Of the late Confederate army. Our New Possessions... Why Russia Ceded

Them. The cession excites intense interest. Influential parties regard it as significant of Russian policy, in view of impending European complications on the Eastern questions. Russia cedes her American territory for the same reasons that induced Napoleon to sell Louisiana. In the evert of a war Russia would probably lose this territory, and by parting with it the Czar secures the friendship of our Government .-The English representative is deeply chagrinned, and it is said that Sir Frederick e will telegraph to Earl Derby for in structions to protest against its acceptance by our Government.—Letter in New York

Few theological definitions could bear general blight of fruit by the late cold the palm from that of the priest who, hav-snap, and many are disposed to give up all ing preached a sermon on miracles, was

and Trimble counties the prospects are re- and I'll think how I can explain it to you." The man walked on, and the priest came behind him and gave him a tremendous kick

"Ugh!" roared the sufferer; "Why did you do that ?"

"Did you feel it ?" said the priest. "To be sure I did," replied the unhappy disciple. "Well, then, remember this. It would have been a miracle if you had not.'

An Italian in Mobile was put in his coffin while in a trance, as he was supposed to be dead. Upon arriving at the graveyard the friends of the deceased found that the coffin had been partially broken open, apparently by force exercised within. They at about three minutes, he gave the barrel once held a consultation, which resulted in under him a kick and was left suspended to report all claims, classified, to the next way of cloudy and cool." The prospect the opening of the coffin, when the apparently dead man was found to present the most unmistakable signs of life. Although there was evidently life, there was no consciousness. The whole strength of the almost buried man had been thoroughly extion known to his friends, and his consciousness deserted him simultaneously with the bursting of the lid by his frantic exertions to save himself, for he was certainly dead when the physician who was sent for arrived on the ground. The following paragraph is from the De

> howling in the vicinity of this place almost every night. Calves and young pigs are ndiscriminately prey d upon by the ravenous midnight prowlers. They are actually becoming dangerous, and it would be well for all persons traveling alone in the woods to take every precaution, in order to defend themselves in case of attack.' The Portland Transcript says: "We

Witt (Arkansas) Elector: "Wolves are heard

heard an anecdote the other day which worth two hundred and fifty dollars, and the prospects now are for a good crop of all amusingly illustrates John Bull's incapacity to appreciate anything that isn't English. consin negroes are allowed to vote by vir- tral Ohio. What an invaluable and inap- The weather was somewhat foggy, and one tue of a decision by the Supreme Court of preciable blessing to all a good fruit crop of the sailors belonging to a Liverpool steamer in our harbor was overheard to say to one of his mates: "This is weather as is weather-none of your blasted blue

A certain Baptist Church in Albany and the State Legislature have been having pastor of the church, in addressing the Sunday School denominated the State Capitol 'a lunatic asylum," whereupon one of the legislators, whose feelings were "teched," called the church "a bath house." What the church has said we are not yet informed, but probably something good.

Abundance of codfish, halibut and salmon, of excellent quality, are said to exist in the Russian possessions on the Pacific coast, which the United States has just acquired by treaty.

Milkmen who water their milk do not do it with such impunity in Europe as appears in America. At Zung in Switzerland, a landowner was recently tried and convicted of putting water in the milk that he sold, and condemned to eighteen months' imprisonhind them penniless widows, helpless or- The State Treasurer of New Hampshire ment, the payment of the cost of suit and

> I have known some men who were posessed of good qualities, which were very

Two Men Hung by a Mob. Brownstown, Ind., April 1.—The town of Brownstown, the county-seat of Jackson county, Indiana, on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, was, on Saturday night, the scene of a tragic affair, which resulted in the forcible capture from jail and the hanging, by a mob of the exasperated citizens of that vicinity, of two men, chargpurpose of robbery, at or near Clear Springs, Jackson county, Indiana, some months

It will be remembered that three men, Easton, were arrested, charged with committing that horribly fiendish crime. They were placed in jail at Brownstown to await trial at the coming spring term of the Circuit Court.

The people of Jackson county were greaty excited when the details of the murder became known, and although the proof confession,, enough to conclusively show impossible for the government to exist in murder, and that Easton, through their despotism-are set at naught; the chief maconnivance, was an accessory.

of vengeance gathered in the public mind. him if the law failed. At midnight the or the keys of the jail.

made for the jail door. It readily gave way, and several men entered the jail, who soon returned, dragging forth the two murderers.

and surrounded by the mob. Brooks was horror-stricken, and upon his knees begged for life, and declared that he would make a full confession if he was allowed time. Tally, being a man of great nerve and possessed of great calmness, declared he was not guilty, and that if he was hung of bloodshed, and sniffed the carnage from he would die an innocent man.

The shouts from the crowd were. them," "Hang them." Tally was told that time would be given him to make a confession.

He replied that he had none to make. He was then asked if he wished a minister to pray for him. He replied he did.

determination of those around him, and the wheat in Sangamon and adjoining that an appeal for mercy was useless, ad- counties looks finely, better than during ministered to the spiritual wants of the the corresponding season for several years doomed men. He prayed for forgiveness past. Wheat and other cereal crops in Texof their sins, and for peace with their God. as, of which an unusually large breadth has After this religious service Tally was told been planted, are looking splendidly, and to prepare for immediate execution. He the Lone Star planters anticipate the bigvery coolly objected to the tree which the gest harvest they ever had. mob had selected. He pointed to one near by, saying it was a much better tree, as its projecting limbs would allow their bodies so swing clear of the body of the tree.-The desired change was made. Barrels young lady who has been killed by the carewere placed under a projecting limb, to less use of firearms. A young man named which ropes were attached. Tally got up Herr, employed in a store, had a gun loadon a barrel and made a request that he be ed for the purpose of shooting rats. By allowed to fasten the rope around his own some means the piece was accidentally disneck, which he was allowed to do. After charged, the contents striking Miss adjusting the rope around his neck to his Schwindt, causing instant death. satisfaction, which operation occupied but in the air. Brooks lost several minutes in of navigation on the Missouri. begging and praying for his life to be spared. He was put upon the barrel, the rope tied fast around his neck, and the

barrel knocked from under him. They hung for forty-five minutes, when life was declared extinct. The bodies were then taken down and placed in the court house. The mob then quietly dispersed to their homes.

The men composing the mob were not in any way disguised, and did their work in a quiet and orderly manner. The coroner yesterday held an inquest upon the bodies.

The town was crowded all day with citizens from all parts of the country.

Tally's last request was that his body might be given into the hands of his wife,

who lives at Richview, Illinois. Important to Farmers. Mr, B. R. Duval, a Druggist of Richmond, publishes in the Farmer, for the benefit of Agriculturalists, the following receipt for making Agricultural Guano .-

The receipt was given by Dr. Valentine: No. 1. Dry Peat,*..... 20 bushels. 2. Wood Ashes, 3. Fine Bone Dust, 4. Calcined Plaster, 5. Nitrate of Soda, 40 6. Sal. Ammoniac, 22 7. Carb. Ammonia, 11 8. Sulph. Sodæ, 20 64 " 9. Sulph. Magnesia, ... 10 " 10. Common Salt, 10

*If Peat cannot be obtained, use garden mould or clean virgin soil instead.

when thoroughly mixed, add No. 4, (the calcined plaster,) which will absorb the liquid and bring the whole amount to a dry state. Mix under cover, in a dry place—pack so as to exclude air—observe the proportions in making small or large quantities. The above recipe will make one ton, which will manure seven and a half When thoroughly mixed, add No. 4, (the

Having been applied to by a number of farmers to whom I furnished it before the Thew war, and who tested its qualities—many thinking it equal to natural guano—the subscriber has made arrangements to furnish any quantity this season, and will sell Mount—her turned to his mother and said: the jugredients, exclusive of Peat, Ashes, Mother I want to be pure in heart, because it is

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every

Special Notices will be charged \$200 per square

for each and every insertion. All Obituaries and private publications of every

character, are charged as advertisements. No advertisement, reflecting upon privat character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be

Blackwood on the American Situation. Blackwood's Magazine, in nothing a controversy between Professor Blackie, of

Edinburgh, and Mr. Ernest Jones, of London, on the demerits and merits of Demoeracy, states its own opinions on the subject in some compact, striking and vivid passages. We do not quote them with the ed with the murder of an old lady, for the view of inflaming partisan resentments and passions, but as showing the views entertained by a leading British magazine, of the past, present and future of this country, named respectively Tally, Brooks, and and of the completeness of the revolution wrought in the interests of sectionalism and party by the late sectional war. Blackwood savs

"One section has conquered another section by brute force-pauperised everybody in the South, the negroes as well as their masters-and resolutely declines even that these men committed the crime was to attempt the restoration of the Union, very strong, there was some doubt, and which it took up arms to uphold. The this doubt was not removed until a few Constitution, with its fine checks and days since, when one of the men, Brooks, balances, is destroyed or laughed to unable longer to resist the gnawings of a scorn; State rights and local liberty guilty conscience, revealed, by a partial without due regard to which it is utterly that he and Tally did actually commit the any other shape than that of a military gistrate is threatened with impeachment This confession caused a renewal of the for no other offence than strict adherence excitement in the community. The excite- to the Constitution which he swore a solment was at fever heat, and a deep feeling emn oath to defend; and even the Supreme Court, the most august body in the United The law was too slow, and it was whispered States, is threatened with suppression, bearound that the trial of the murderers cause the Radical faction, that has the mawould probably be delayed from court to jority in a Congress that is really no Concourt, and that, finally, they would escape gress unless the South be represented in the punishment they so richly deserved.— it, is apprehensive that the deliberate judg-This feeling resulted, on Saturday night, ment will be legally pronounced in favor in the formation of a mob, numbering from of the President and against their own. two hundred and fifty to three hundred George Washington foresaw the evils that men. On meeting, it is said, they resolv- were likely to flow from the angry and aged to hang Brooks and Tally, and leave gressive passions of an unlimited Democ-Easton to be tried by the court, to see if racy, and solemnly warned his countrymen heard, though the same right to accept or law would hang him, the crowd agreeing, of the danger. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson-all these illustrious Presidents saw them also, and sounded the alarm. Webster, Crittenden and Douglas -well fitted to become Presidents, but not accomplish the great good they might have filing right and left, completely surrounded destined for the perilous position-also predone by taking the position they have now it. The leaders called out the jailor, and dicted the sad results of to-day. But the demanded the prisoners, Brooks and Tally, Democracy had no eyes to see, no ears to hear. It lusted for domination; and in or-The jailor peremptorily refused to give der to obtain it destroyed the liberty of the up either the prisoners or the keys. On white men of the South to give liberty to this the mob cried out "Break down the blacks, converting the latter from well-fed door! break in the door!" and a rush was laborers into wretched paupers, and reducing their number from four millions to about two millions and a half. In the process of time it left for the whites, both of the North and South, a crushing legacy They were taken to the court-house yard of debt, demoralization, disunion, and the certainty of a financial crash that has yet to come and astonish the world by its magnitude, renewed conflicts, sectional hates, and all the crop of the dragon's teeth which the ruling faction are engaged in sowing, as if they delighted in the prospect

Crop Prospects.

afar."

The accounts from almost every section of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina speak of the prospect of a large crop of wheat. A Louisville paper says not only in Ohio and Kentacky, but in Tennessee also, the wheat is more extensive than is The Rev. Mr. Benton was sent for, and usually seen, and promises an abundant soon made his appearance, and seeing the yield. The Illinois State Journal learns

Herrible Accident_A Young Woman

Killed. The Harrisburg Telegraph tells of another

Forty-two steamboats are advertised to leave St. Louis for Fort Benton, the head

Fred. Douglas is lecturing on "The Assassination and its consequences." The national debt was reduced fifteen millions during the month of March.

Out of 700 convicts in the California State prison, only three are females. There is a colored theological schools with 30 scholars, in Augusta, Ga. The taxper capita in Boston is \$34; in New York \$22; in Philadelphia \$11.

\$100,603 have been collected in New

York in aid of the poor of the South.

MARRIED. In this city, on the 3d instant, by Rev. Wi'liam M. Young, Mr. JAMES W. COLLINS, of Wilmington, to Miss SARAH C. MANNING, of Portsmouth,

In this city, on Thursday, April 4th, at the residence of Mr. Jas. H. Philyaw, by Rev. Mr. Dally, Mr. B. F. WHITE, of this city, to Miss S. A. KING, of Richlands, Onslow county.

DIED. In this city, on the 5th inst., after a few days illness, JOHN C. LATTA, in the 62d year of his The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, at his late residence on Seventh, between Mulberry and Walnut streets. from thence to Oakdale Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are invited to

attend. Fayetteville, Raleigh and Greensboro', N. C., and Lake City, Fla.. papers please copy. At his residence in Duplin county, on the 29th ult., ALEXANDER O. GRADY, Esq., in the 68th

mould or clean virgin soil instead.

DIRECTIONS FOR MIXING.

Mix Nos. 1, 2, 3, together; mix 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, in four or five pails of water, or enough to dissolve the ingredients. When dissolved, add the liquid to the mixture, (1, 2, 3) and mix as in making mortar.—

When thoroughly mixed, add No. 4, (the When thoroughly mixed, add No. 4, (the When thoroughly mixed, add No. 4, (the When the Mixed of the bereaved father and mother.

The little low, as a reward for good conduct, had

ton, which will manure seven and a half acres of land.

Having been applied to by a number of been devoted to the service of his God from his

The writer of this was much struck by an inci-

and at death the Policy is paid to survivers.

Risks on ages from 14 to 65 years are taken for a term of years or the WH LE TERM OF LIFE on amounts from \$1,000 to \$10,000, and the rates are regulated according to ago. THIS PROVIare regulated according to age. THIS PROVI-SION CANNOT BE TAKEN FOR DEBT, BUT GOES TO THE FAMILY OR OTHER DEPEND-ENT'S FOR THEIR SPECIAL USE AND SUP-PORT. Nothing can possibly be gained by delay in this duty and much may be lost. Of two courses, one of which may leave your family or dependent friends destitute, and the other ASSURES

pay his premium than for his family to live with-out his aid and without means.

For further information call on the Agent who now extend- the invitation to every one, rich and

James Wilson and others, Petition for parti-Neill McMillan tition of lands. IN THIS CASE it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Neill McMillan, one of the heirs at Law of Angus McMillan, deceased, and a tenant in common of the lands set forth in the

per L. J. Hall, D. C. march 15

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and They overcome effects of dissipation and late

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhon and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Head-They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE. obedience to a decretal order of the Court of Equity at Spring Term 1867, for the cuty of Juplin. I will offer for sale at the Court House in Jacksenvil e, Onslow county, on Monday the 3rt of June next, all the REAL ESTATE of the late Owen Huggins, situated in said county of Onslow. The estate consists of the finest lands in this section of the State, embracing the DLD-LEY, HUGGINS, LOOMIS and other well known tracts; containing in all about 7.500 acres, though

with interest from date.

JERE PEARSALL,

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

money on two indictments, and the jury fixed the term of his imprisonment in the them saw mills, have been built in Pensa-His counsel, Messrs, Edmundson, Lee and The total number of barre Logan, moved for a new trial on the ground

THE WILMINGTON

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

Keep your Mouth Shut,

It is a well established fact in hydiene that a great many of the complaints to which these poor carcasses of ours are subject, or are brought on or excited by inhalation, drawing in the poisonous miasma of the mouth as the receptacle for food, to be kept closely shut except for masticating purclearly the uses for which it was to be ap- the diffusion among our farmers of valua of nature, besides doing ourselves incalculable injury, by thus forcing one organ of our system to perform the functions of an- ed upon with almost contempt-"anybody other. There is a vast deal of wisdom in a could be a farmer;" and we had more ig closed and silent mouth, and the advice norant cultivators of the soil than almost contained in the text of this article is as any other kind of pretenders-lazy, stupid the Southern people as it is in regard to small field in corn and watermelons, and diseases of the body.

Our condition as a people is indeed deplorable; we have suffered all the horrors of war and pestilence, and now gaunt famine stalks throughout the land and withers up the very springs of life. Our political condition, too, the sadden and radical change that has been made in our habits and mode of life, the upturning of society as it were, from its very foundations, calls for the exercise of the utmost patience and self-denial.

Taking into consideration the peculiar organization of Southern society, our habits of life, education and associations, we doubt if any people have ever suffered as keenly, or been compelled to feel more acutely the bitter consequences of failure State: when wealth and population shall than we have. It is a marvel to us that we have not followed the advice given by Job's wife, to the bilious and suffering patriarch, to "curse God and die." By the way, that woman was a trump, we have always admired her candor and straight for wardness in speaking out her thoughts, and have felt disposed to lock with leniency upon her violent ebullition of temper, for she must have had a head time of it with old Job and his boiles.

It is wonderful, we repeat how well our people have borne themselves under the terrible calamities they have been called upon to endure. Still there is room for improvement in many ways. It does no good to attempt to kick against the pricks; there is no earthly use in arguing questions of national policy with a hostile and overwhelming majority against us: it but adds fuel to the flame. Let us keep our mouths shut; what right have we poor devils to an opinion, or rather the expression of one! It may be difficult to curb that unruly member, and we know from experience that it is, but time and philosophy will work wonders. Keep the mouth shut, and a bridle on the tongue, and we will escape many troubles and annoyances. Give full swing to the imagination, if so disposed, and revel to satisfy in the realms of fancy, or like the Owl in the Table, keep up a to think aloud. In plain English, keep your mouth shut, by doing which you may escape disease to the natural body, and can certainly do no injury to the body politic.

Death of Judge Caldwell. By the Salisbury Banner we receive the painful intelligence of the death of this distinguished citizen and faithful public servant, at Salisbury, on the 4th instant. He was, we believe, a native of Mecklenburg county in this State, and of that stock of heroic men who made that county celebrated for its devotion to liberty as early as 1775. After closing his Collegiate course at Chapel Hill, he went into the office of the Hon. Archibald Henderson, of Salisbury, and was instructed in the science of | seo, 10; Oregan, 3. Total, 106. the law by that truly illustrious man. He was, as we have heard, a favorite pupil of Mr. Henderson's, and in his office was taught, not only the principles of law, but that profound veneration for the great men who had adorned the profession which elevates the standard of professional merit, while it fires the student to emulate their greatness. No jurist of his day was better qualified to teach these great lessons than Archibald Henderson, for he was himself tional liberty to a country fast sinking into a wide "the great exemplar of all he taught."

To those who were intimately acquainted with Judge Caldwell, it is unnecessary to say that, in whatever tended to elevate the character of the Profession and give dignity to the administration of the law, few, if any, excelled him. He was for many years in active, laborious and profitable practice in the Western part of North Carolina, and in the year 1811 was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity of his native State, which office he resigned in 1859. Presiding in these Courts for a period of fifteen years made him known to the people of the State, and we hazard little in saying that few men have worn the ermine with more spotless purity, or contributed more than he to impress upon his fellow-citizens the inestimable value of an upright and independent Judiciary. Failing health induced him to resign office when he felt himself ro longer able to encounter the labor of the Circuit, and he left the Bench with the benediction of all his associates, who knew how long and how faithfully he had discharged the ardnous duties of that toilsome and perplexing office. It is to be hoped that some one of his many professional friends in the State will furnish a suitable memoir of this " upright Judge and honest man."

We consider the formation of Agricultural Societies throughout the State as one of

tible our iron interests are very valuable men in the State. Politicians must accept the sit our copper mines are surprisingly rich; and Radicals are to be beaten in the coming State cam we have been, in other respects, highly fa-vored by the gifts of Nature; but it is to the for the last decade. The first evidences of the thorough, scientific, earnest cultivation of the soil that we must look, in conjunction with other improvements, for that general prosperity as a State which we hope for in

Our mineral wealth may exercise an important agency in bringing within our limat any rate which we have to endure, its capital and population; and these deposits may likewise lead to the attainment of fortune; but there are mines of put Pennsylvania on the side of a restored Union and make her voice potential for good in the coun atmosphere by the wretched habit of keep- precious gold in the bowels of the earth, cils of the nation. The turning tide can be man ing the mouth open. Nature intended the always attainable by the persevering dig- aged to advantage in Penneylvania only aged to advant ger. The fable of the old man and his sons and the hidden treasure, is as true in its poses, or as an outlet for the voice; it never application as the promise, "Sow and ye was intended to be used as a bellows, if so shall reap." It is, then, in the proper culof what use is a nose on a man's face. The tivation of the soil that the chief element formation of the latter named article shows of the prosperity of our State rests; it is in plied, in its peculiar adaptability to the ble agricultural information, and in the human face divine, and we outrage all laws application of those scientific principles which the genius of the age suggests.

We remember when agriculture was look applicable now to the political condition of fellows, with energy enough to plant a luxuriate over a few siekly stalks and consumptive vines. And, as year by year his "crop" grew "small by degrees and beautifully less." The agriculturist would abuse the land and curse it for being "

Now, agriculture is a science-a noble work-worthy the attention of the learned. -fit to be introduced, and is, in our schools and colleges as a co-ordinate branch of instruction.

Who does not see in this one fact the lawn of a new cra? Who can estimate the advantages to be reaped in the future from this one cause alone? We look forward hopefully, when affairs become settled, for more prosperous times for our beloved old

The Connecticut Election.

The result of the election in Connecticut seems to be looked upon as the opening

in New Bampshire indicated clearly their over brow in Connecticut. Nor is it true that apath; "devil of a thinking," but be careful not the aggregate vote was greater than ever before So if was also in New Hampshire. This was caus ed, probably, by the coming out of a reserva of men largely interested in business, or in the value much doubt. Indeed, could a poll be had this day in all the Middle States, it would give heavy majorities against the Revolutionists. Add t this Kentucky and Oregon, and we have a larg capital for all Conservatives and Democrats ! commence upon for the Presidential campaign. So assuming, electoral votes of States against th Radical usurpers will be as follows: Connecticut, 6; New York, 83; Pennsylvania, 26; New Jersey, 7 Delaware, 3: Maryland, 7; Kentucky, 11; Tennes-

" As things are, the Destructives have States giving 141 electoral votes. These include New Hampshire, California, Novada, Nebraska, and one or two other States that could not be relied on the reaction, so auspiciously commenced in Connecticut, under the grand idea of complete re union or fusion of Democrats and conservative Republicans in platforms and nominations, is carried out generally in the country. If this be not done by the politicians, they will commit a crime of a most infamous character-one that will forever destroy the hope of the restoration of constituyawning abyss through the revolutionary acts of a usurping Congress, and the despotic ones that have already in one quarter of the South been enforced by gleaming sabres and glistening bayo

"What change in public opinion has been effect ed in Connecticut by the harmony as to platform that State last autumn, when the Revolutionists were firing the hearts of the people by the most inflamatory invectives against the President and Southern people, their majority would have bee not a vote less than three thousand.

acts of ever-to-be-remembered infamy the people reflected and decided. Mr. English has one thou. sand majority over General Hawley, who as a soljority of two thousand upon the Congressional ticket against the Revolutionists is very nearly the figure of their minority. Besides, hundreds, if not since last autumn is expressed by a number not one under four thousand. This rate of change in New thousand, and would carry Pennsylvania by ter thousand. It would sweep New Jersey, Nebraska and Oregon. It would tie Indiana and Nevada.

It would also go far to carry California. "It is from this high stand of liveliest hopes and expectations that the Conservatives can sur vey a field which is their own, if both stamps of them -Democrats and Republicans-unite as in Connecticut upon platforms confined in their planks to simple declarations of hostility to the revolution ary acts of the usurping Congress; and also i candidates are selected upon whom all persons opposed to Radical disunionism can unite with a will of the Old Commonwealth. He was a genand with enthusiasm. On this especial point that theman of great purity of character. able paper, the Philadelphia Age, has the follow-

turning tide are to be seen in the Spring elections in the different counties of the Commonwealth.—
These should be heeded. The convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court must initiate the movement in favor of unexceptional men as representatives of the Democratic party, and the people demand that a like policy be adopted as to all the other nominces. Thousand of moderate men who, during the war, drifted in to opposition to the Democratic party, are nov prepared to return, if we bridge the way with ticket composed of men of sterling integrity an great uprightness of public and private character This class will give us the control of the State

Wars and Rumors of Wars.

The civilized world is, perhaps, in as great a state of agitation now as it has been for a century or more. The storm which lately swept our political waters, though its fury has subsided, has left the waves still running high, and the horizon still black about closing one phase of the perpetual revolution which has convulsed that counto smash Spain for acts of cruelty to British ubjects, which that purblind and feeble government refuses to repair and stupidly Cubans are said to be preparing, in case of trouble with the home government, to revolutionize. Hayti is in a state of bloody revolution. War is going on in South America. France and Prussia are watching each other like two bull-dogs, and the prospect is that they will soon be engaged supposed by some to be more formidable than ever. The Indians have begun an examongst the nations. Verily, the decade from 1860 to 1870 will constitute one of the be done. bloodiest pictures in the book of Time."

Experiments, Naval and Political.

Capt. John Powell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., pour into her borders in a constant stream is building a small craft, twenty-three feet -when her surface shall be covered with a long, in which he intends to cross the At- and agriculture, the privations, hopes and net-work of improvements - when her pro- lantic in the month of June next. She discouragements you have suffered, and ducing and manufacturing interests shall will be propelled by an entirely newarrange- which would have crushed any people go hand in hand, and she shall take as for- ment of motive power, in the shape of four ward a position among her sister States, in sails, arranged after the manner of the sails be conquered by the elasticity, vigor and wealth and prosperity, as she has always oc- of a wind-mill. The New York papers con fortitude characteristic of the American appied in honesty and probity. And, as tain a description of this novel specimen of people. There is nothing in the history of one of the agencies to bring about these naval architecture, and every one seems to things, agriculture and the mechanic arts take it for granted that it will be a success. men. It may not be unbecoming in me should be warmly fostered and encouraged. The fact is, that such wonderful progress to say, although you would perhaps refrain and art in the last few years, that any announcement of a new machine for the ac- ability to employ them, and such energy, wedge for material change in the people of complishment of wonders is credited, as a and resolution, and courage, as will, if the Northern and Eastern States, and as matter of course. The miracles of a quar- wisely directed, surmount greater difficulter of a century ago are the commonest ties than any now before them. events of to day. This is as true in the in government which our whole previous experience would have pronounced incredble. This little boat of Captain Powell's, with which he proposes to traverse the broad Atlantic, starts with quite as reasonable prospects of accomplishing the voyage as many of the political barks which have been launched during the last ten years, and which have sailed the seas in safety .-Ideas which one half the country formerly

> conductor of street cars, Major General Scott, commandant of Post in Charleston, issued the following temperate and judicious circular. It would be well for all persons trict. We agree with the Mercury, that allied with the discharge of my own duany established legal right; and if the in the just and moderate tone which char acterizes Gen. Scott's circular, there would be no need to apprehend either disorder or

HEADOMARTERS, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABAN-"DONED LANDS, SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1, 1867.

The attention of the Assistant Commissioner has been called to a late attempt by the colored people to obtain, through force, a recognition of rtain rights which have hitherto been denied them. Such attempts will certainly not further the recognition of their rights, but will on the contrary, retard their acknowledgment. "Whenever the colored people think that any of their rights are withheld, they should appeal to such authorities as are constituted to decide upon the justness of their claims, who will undoubtedly secare to them all rights and privileges. The Assistant Commissioner is confident that the Major General commanding the 2d Military District will afford to all the amplest facilities to obtain their

Whenever a community sets aside law and appeals to physical force, disorder and confusion follow and society drifts into a state of anarchy, in which the safety of life and property depends upon the mercy of an unthinking mob.

"Such a state of affairs the Assistant Commissioner desires to prevent, for it will anguestionably array against the people the military power of the government. He therefore hopes that the colored citizens will observe all laws now in force;

The dignity of the law must be respected

and seek protection from such as are uninet and prejudicial, only through the chaunels provide by law. "R. K. Storr. Brevet Major-General, Ase't Commissioner.

"Edward L. Deane, Brevot Major and Acting

Death of Hon. Gen. W. Randolph. Hon. Geo. W. Randolph died at Edgehill, the residence of his brother, in Albe marle county Va., on Wednesday last, the 3rd inst., in the fiftieth year of his age. He was a grandson of Thomas Jefferson, the Confederate Secretary of War. The deceased was a native of Virginia, and received a military education at the Virginia Military Institute. He also studied law, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was pursuing his prefession and ranked among the ablest speakers and debaters at the bar

ral Societies throughout the State as one of the best evidences of its progress on a wider field of improvement. After all, the true welfare and wealth of North Carolina rests in the cultivation of her lands. True, we have mineral deposits of immense value—our coal fields are said to be inexhaus-

GENERAL SICKLES' ADDRESS

CHARLESTON BOARD-OF TRADE.

The following is the address delivered by Gen. D. E. Sickles at the dinner given by evening last. It will be read with interest. Gen. Sickles said :

Mr. President and Gentlemen : I thank you or your kind expressions of confidence and commendation. The relation I bear to the people of the Carolinas, while temporarily harged with the supervision of their government, imparts additional interest and gratification to the honor conferred upon me on the present occasion by so many per sons of consideration. I presume some of you may expect from me intimations as to my line of conduct. I shall not, I fear. gratify even a reasonable degree of curios ity on that subject. But at all events I may without departing from the reserve imposed upon me by my official position, and its responsibilities and duties, tell you what

First, I shall not for a moment think with threatening clouds. Mexico seems depriving myself of the able and efficient co-operation of my old friend Governor Orr. Great cheering. Nor shall I fail to avail myself of the aid and assistance of any other try for half a century. England is about civil officer in South Carolina, who per forms his duty as zealously and faithfully as I know Gov. Our has endeavored to dis charge his duty. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, I am sure I can add, not only and obstinately persists in inflicting. The for myself, but for every officer of the army of the United States, serving under my command, that under no circumstances will we sanction any act of injustice, spoliation or wrong committed upon any citizen

of North or South Carolina. Gentlemen, I will offer to you another assurance; you have my authority for the statement to capitalists, traders, to manufacturers to all who desire to embark in in a contest. Russia is preparing for the your agricultural field of labor, and to all realization of the old Russian dream of who wish to invest moneys in your scenri-Constantinople. The Fenian trouble is ties and in your lands, that the military authorities will do nothing tending to impair the value of your possessions, or to increase the risks of those who have heretoford omtensive war on our Western frontier; and barked in enterprises on your soil. Whatso the cry of war is heard everywhere ever we can do to strenghthen confidence in your resources, and to promote the material prosperity of the Commonwealth shall

I concur heartily in the confident expec

tations which have been expressed as to our future. I am one of those who believe that there are few things impossible to Americans. I believe that the civil and political misfortunes, the disasters in trade who had not extraordinary energies, perseverance and faith in the future, will al South Carolina that suggests that you are an exception to these traits of our countryhas been made in every branch of science from saying so yourselves, that, in the war South have shown such resources, and the

tion in reference to your line of action. science of politics as in any other profes- Of course I shall not trespass upon the sion. We are daily witnessing experiments political arena; for as to that I am as much disqualified as his Excellency the Governor. though not by a constitutional amendment [Laughter.] I shall abstain, as I am required to do by the duties of my position, from any allusion to the political bearing of any matter which you have to consider With this reservation, let me say to you, gentlemen, in all candor, that one of the first duties you have to discharge to your selves and to your fellow-citizens, is to re move all distrust as to your purposes, feelings, and intentions in the future towards the colored race; this distrust is in my looked upon as chimerical, are the bases judgment the main obstacle to the cordial upon which the legislation of the country co-operation and good understanding of he two races. The causes for the existing alienation

should, perhaps, be looked for in the early history of your State and her former in-Owing to some recent disturbances in stitutions. But these are considerations of Charleston, between some negroes and a the past. I do not see from my point of view any reason why the undoubted identtiv of interest that does exist, and must ever exist between the white and colored races in South Carolina, shall not result in their pursuing in common all the ends of to understand their position, for whatever society and government as heartily and rules apply to Charleston, we suppose will successfully as if the old relation of master and slave had never existed. Applause. One method of reconciliation is so nearly there is no disposition whatever on the part ties, that I will add to this suggestion an of our citizens to deny the colored people illustration. I think it behooves every white man, and most especially every white man of consideration and influence in South counsel offcred them were always conveyed Carolina, to exert that influence, be it liftle or much, for the fair, honest, and impartial execution of the laws, which seeme protection to person, character and proper ty. Whosonver is concerned be he white or colored be he rich or poor you must carry this resolution with you to the jurybox, to the ballot-box, upon the seat of justice, in your municipal government, in your halls of legislation, and to your reconstruction convention when it shall meet Equal justice should be a cardinal maxim in the polity of your State, not only because it is your interest to have a content ed, prosperous and happy laboring population, but for higher reasons, because it is just and right. [Cheers.] If the colored people are ignorant and poor and prone to error, the evident lesson must commend itself to the heart and conscience of every good citizen, that the poor and ignorant should enjoy the protection of the rich, intelligent, and influential citizen. It is my belief, that when you have convinced the colored people by your laws and your administration of them, that you mean to do them justice, you will have solved the most difficult problem you have to consider in your affairs. You will, at the same time. obviate nineteen out of twenty of the instances in which the exercise of military authority in your affairs becomes necessary.

Cheers. Mr. President and gentlemen, allow me to make a remark for the purpose of disabusing your minds of any erroneous impressions in regard to the sentiments of the people of the North towards the people of the South. I affirm as my real conviction, that the measures of Congress now to be executed here, under my direction, have not been adopted with any purpose of reour institutions, and deprecate its prolongation anywhere as a misfortune. They do not desire, on the other hand, that the peo-

miunction against the Milioccupation and military control. If the presence of troops was necessary to en-

force the rights of the freedmen, the obvious remedy, in a republican form of government, was to give the enfranchised race, by means of the ballot, the power to enthe Charleston Board of Trade on Tuesday force respect for their privileges as citizens. The advocates of universal suffrage are certainly friendly to the colored people therefore it is certain they wish no misfortune to the communities in which the colored people must continue, for weal or wee, to dwell. Far from it, on the contrary, they believe that this addition to the representative population of the country, in addition to its military power and its means of production, must result, not only in great and substantial good to the nation at large, but that great and substantial blessings must follow to the people of the South. It is not so much my purpose to convince you that these measures will accomplish the beneficial results contemplated by Congress, as it is to commend them to your judgment and appreciation in their true purpose and object, according to my belief; and also, gentlemen, to assure you that it is in this sense, and with these hopes, that, so far as my duties are concerned, these acts of Congress will be executed. That the results to vourselves, to your posterity, and to your common country, may strengthen and endear the ties that must henceforth make our destiny inseparable, is my prayer and will be my earnest endeavor.

> Gentlemen, I commend to you brighter aspect of the future. There has never been an important experiment in public affairs, that has not suggested the gravest doubts and difficulties, and especially is this true in the matter of suffrage. Every large addition to the voting popula tion of a country has excited the alarm of many who fancied themselves among the wisest of their generation. When universal suffrage was granted to the white race, it was predicted that it would involve the downfall of the Republic. The naturalization laws, and the consequent encouragement given to emigration, have brought to our shores millions of Europeans of every race and clime. At the outset it was predicted that this foreign element would revolutionize our institutions and break down our experiment of free government. Great Britain, in 1832, by the reform bill, added a very large number to the voting population of that empire. Many British statesmen maintained then, that, as a necessary consequence, the decline and downfall of England was imminent, if not inevitable. Now we see the leaders of the Tory party originating and advocating a measure of enfranchisement, compared with which the Reform bill of 1832 was insignificant.

Gentlemen, I commend to you that in choosing your course you should not assume that every possible danger is inevitable. Take the risk. Do all you can to avert unhappy consequences; butcling and cleave to the brighter hope. Let us have faith in our good fortune. Let us believe that the beneficent result is practicable, and if it be true, as many of us have been admonished to believe by the events so unforeseen and inscrutable of the past few years, -if it be true that in this epoch of war, emancipation and enfranchisement, we are in the hands of a higher Providence, leading us to the fulfillment of a destiny we perhaps but dimly see, let us have faith that that same Providence which has conducted us thus far through many hazards and diffidom, will yet lead us safely through the erals Hood and Buckner, says of the fordangers and difficulties that now seem to mer, "he is in favor of a cheerful and ready lie in our way. Let us have faith that in compliance on the part of the South with men may vindicate themselves against the supplementary thereto," and of the latter,

neers and doubts of their enemies. The history of great Commonwealths they gained in prosperity and power, as in hood of the people is not jeopardized." pacity of the South will be impaired. This correct, writes: cannot last long. The Cotton crops raised by free labor last year under greater disagain, sold for as much as the largest crop ever raised in the South. Before many years the most prosperous, opulent and contented agricultural population in the world will cultivate the territory lying between the Potomac and the Rio Grande. torians.

In conclusion, let me borrow an illustration from the most brilliant of modern his-"Ariosto tells a pretty story of a fairy, who by some mysterious law of her nature, was condemned to appear at certain seasons in the form of a foul and venomous snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise, were forever excluded from participation in the blessings she bestowed. But to those who, in spite of her loathsome aspect, pitied and protected her, she afterwards vealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form, which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their homes with wealth, made them happy in love and victorious in war.' Such a spirit is Liberty. At times sho takes the form of a hateful reptile. She grovels, she hisses, she stings. But woe to those who in disgust shall venture to erush her And happy are those who, having dared to receive her in her degraded, frightful shape. shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and glory. |Great Cheers.

At a late hour in the evening, General Sickles, in response to the sentiment offered by Col. O. A. Andrews, President of the in obtaining them in a fair and legitimate analysis made and see whether or not the chamber of Commerce, said :

'I trust that nothing more will be expected of me than to return my sincere hanks for this hearty manifestation of your | Confederate army, publishes in the Selma kind regard and esteem. To do less than (Ala.,) Gazette a letter of five columns de- Elections in the States of North and South that would be to subject myself to the re- fending himself and Stonewall Jackson proach of failing to appreciate a flattering against imputations contained in J. Esten compliment. It is a bad practice in civil Cooke's Life of the latter, and correcting and political affairs, to make for mine is sundry errors in its report of events at and the plain and simple duty to obey orders. after the first battle of Bull Run. He says But this I must venture to say, that I shall that the reason why the Federal army was endeavor at the close of my labors among not pursued after that battle by the victoyou, to deserve an expression of your con- rious Confederate cavalry, was that the fidence similar to that with which you cavalry, (of which they had but a small cheer me now in the commencement of my force) was driven back by the strong rear

Colonel Andrews: The Commanding General of the District: Invested with the most august responsibility on earth, may be so discharge his trust, as to satisfy

his friends and disappoint his enemies.

Biography of Rev. J. L. Prichard. We take peculiar pleasure in calling attention to the fact that Eld. J. D. Hufham taliation or hostility, nor to impede or im of the Biblical Recorder, is preparing a pair the prosperity and welfare of the memoir of this devoted servant and minis-South. The people of the North do not ter of the Lord Jesus Christ, who fell a vic-He was a grandson of Thomas Jefferson, desire to maintain a military government tim to the Yellow Fever during its preva-and distinguished during the late war as snywhere in this country. They regard lence in Wilmington in the year 1862. Few that sort of government as repugnant to men stood higher as an intelligent and faithful minister of the gospel than Eld. P. With a clear head, a warm heart, indomitable energy and perseverance, and entire ple enfranchised by their action, shall be devotion to his work, he endeared himself left altogether and wholly subject to the to those among whom he labored, and rose control of those by whom they have been high in the estimation of all who knew heretofore held in servitude. Nor do they him. He has passed to his reward. It is

apparent that the reorganization of the po-! ville were \$5,500 for five performances,

tary Satropy Bill Official Contempt for the Decisions of the Supreme Court Doubtful Policy of the Injunction Case.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- A bill was filed this morning with the Supreme Court, in which the State of Mississippi is the complainant, praying an injunction to prevent the infliction upon that State of the provisions of the military acts recently passed by Congress. "It was received and ordered

I cannot say that there is much, if any, diversity of opinion among well informed men here in respect to this movement. Doubtless, there is much to be said in jussion, have deemed it their imperative duty to exercise that right to pursue. No one doubts the sincerity or righteousness of this action. But is this a the point. It is notorious that a decision of the Su-

preme Court, if favorable to the complainant, would be treated on all sides having power with utter contempt. Every other ty-one years of age, and of undoubted moral branch of the Government would regard it as character, the Board or a majority thereof. so much waste paper, and thereby sink still lower the authority of the judicial department. Have we not seen the decisions of this tribunal in respect to the test oath and judgments of military courts entirely repu- constitute the Board, and were elected by diated by Congress and the Executive? Is ballot at the meeting in June last, of the not the infamous test oath still administered by the officials in Congress-in every executive department of the Government. and in subordinate indicial tribunals? Are not Dr. Mudd and his fellow-sufferers still

incarcerated at the Dry Tortugas, sentenced by a conclave pronounced by this very court the highest court of judicature in the country-to have been assembled in utter violation of law? Are not hundreds of others at this moment suffering punish- nately in Raleigh and Morganton, on the ment inflicted by similar unauthorized first Monday in May of each year, and to gatherings after a solemn decision of the remain in session from day to day for ten illegality of this conviction delivered six months ago? What, then, is to be gained by even a favorable judgment under such circumstances?

But does not this new move "press the mourners" a little too hard? Do we not know that the men composing this august Board for confirmation or rejection as the tribunal are veritable flesh and blood. lia- Board may determine. ble to be operated upon by the influences which, unfortunately, at this insane mo- at the breaking out of the war, when, like ment prevail universally from the Aristook many other good institutions, the force of to Mason and Dixon's line? Is it to be circumstances compelled its suspension in supposed that the result of the Connecticut the main; and now it is again in operation election has so far paralyzed the Radical under the direction of competent and faith i'm as to secure the very organization of ful members and devoted practitioners the court itself, if, in a matter of this mother healing art. The character of these mentous importance, it should run counter medical gentlemen is a guarantee that their to the wishes of a controlling and unseru- delicate and responsible duties will be prooulous power? Without further beating perly performed the bush, is there not very great danger that the Court will be coerced by fear of this institution, will be faithfully observed losing their places and power for future by all who are interested. The necessity good to give a decision adverse to the peti-creating the Board was based on the well in better days? In the minds of thoughtful are imposed upon in medical matters—the men, therefore, it would have been better susceptibily of so many persons to humbug to have postponed such a proceeding until, geries in medicine and to medical charles at least, some respect would be likely to be tans. Many a Doctor, who with easy, fasci paid to the authority of the Court some- nating manners, and the ways of a demacoupled with the inclination to carry their lieve he is learned and skillful. has only of a decision, one way or the other, is not low in the knowledge of his profession.

Views of Confederate Leaders.

A New Orleans correspondent of the New culties of the experiment of republican free- York Herald, who has conversed with Genthe future, as in the past, liberty and free- the terms of the Sherman bill and the act "he is for cheerfully accepting the results, and gracefully yielding to such demands as proves that in proportion to their freedom the conquerors make, provided the manculture and military renown. Power thus Another correspondent of the same jour developed is conservative to nations and to nal, who visited General Lee to ascertain civilization. It may be that for a brief whether the newspaper report which attrib period while the new order of things is in uted to him a desire to have the people acprocess of adjustment, the productive ca- quiesce in the requirement of Congress is

"Knowing his reticence with regard matters political, I alluded as delicately as advantages than are likely ever to occur possible to the reports that have recently been promulgated in the newspapers purporting to give his views as to the course the Southern people should pursue under the present circumstances, when he said, You must excuse me sir, from expressing my self on that subject. My position is a very peculiar one. I am a paroled prisoner, and have no right to speak upon political matters, and anything I may have said has only been among my immediate circle of friend from whom it doubtless escaped unintentionally, and reached the newspapers. then remarked: 'The reports alluded to have been published in the entire press of the country, and in this way will have a decided effect with the Southern people : which elicted the following: 'I wish the Southern people to take such measures as will most speedily restore them to their prosperity. of a convention to accept the terms of the military bill, but now I learn that the supplementary bill places that power in the hands of the military commander. I re- doubt that the amount of such articles pur marked that such was the case, when he chased is very large, perhaps larger than said, I hope that every citizen who can ever before; they may all be reliable, and vote will vote; so as to secure the speedy restoration and welfare of the country.

said he disliked being paraded before the to be a fair one of the lot. The suggestion public in newspapears; but of such im- is, that every farmer fill a clean, dry bottle portance and general interest to the public and cork up tightly and seal it up carefully are his opinions at the present time, I feel lable and put it in a dry place. If it does it a duty to give them so far as I succeeded not improve his corp he can then have an

General Joseph E. Johnston, of the late guard of the United States army, and that The following was the toast offered by it would have been utter madness to rush upon the fortifications, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, which were strong and heavily armed, especially, as a river a mile wide would have intervened between them and the capital which they had no means of crossing. General Johnston says the victory of Bull Run saved the Confederacy, which was all it could reasonably have been expected to do. Most of the Southern troops regarded it as deciding the whole question and ending the war, and thousands of them left the army and went home. The Union army, he says, was "less disorganized by defeat than the Confeder. A telegram from Chester Station, on ate army by its triumph." The letter is a the 5th instant, says that thirty whites and valuable contribution to the military history of the war,

The Great Exhibition.

An English economist has taken the pains desire that this numerous race, by reason no less a pleasure than a duty to preserve of any oppression or obstacles placed in his memory, and incite others to emulate the way of their well-being here, where this example by a faithful portraiture of his character. This Eld. Hufham proposes to the result as follows: England £150,000, rameters. to foot up the appropriations which have character. This Eld. Hufham proposes to loose from their moorings here and emily grate to other and less congenial parts of the country, where they could find no suitable or adequate demand for their labor.

Other similar considerations have contributed their influence to the adoption of the measures now to be executed. It was apparent that the reorganization of the parts of the parts of the profits at Lotis
Interests at the French exhibition and gives the result as follows: England £150,000, Prussia £120,000, Austria £80,000, and the United States £40,000.

Other similar considerations have contributions of other parts of the world will bring the aggregate up to a round million of pounds sterling which will be spent by foreign countries among French work. vertised in an Irish paper.

Madame Ristori's net profits at Lotisville were \$5,500 for five performances

bring the aggregate up to a round million of pounds sterling which will be spent by foreign countries among French work
tized a baby in "the name of God and of the world will be spent by foreign countries among French work-

For the Journal State Board of Medical Examiners

It may not be generally known that, according to a legal enactment of the State no practitioner of medicine or surgery in North Carolina can collect his bills by law unless he has a license to practice from the State Medical Board, provided he has commenced the practice in the State since April, 1859. This law applies to all who have commenced the practice since that time in this State. The Board consists of seven regularly graduated physicians, and tification of the course which patriotic cit- are to be elected by the State Medical Soizens, smarting under intolerable oppres- ciety, except when the Legislature chooses

It is made the duty of the Board to extime to try constitutional questions? That is amine on the various branches of medical science, as well as to lagnire into the moral character of the applicant for license. If he is found competent to practice, is twenmay issue to him a license: otherwise ho shall be rejected.

The following medical gentlemen now State Medical Society, viz

Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh.

S. S. Satchwell, New Hanover co.

N. J. Pittman, Edgecombe

R. B. Haywood, Raleigh. J. J. Summerell, Salisbury R. H. Winborne, Chowan

M. Whitehead, Salisbury. The Board are required to meet alter days, in order to examine applicants who may present themselves for examination. But to prevent delay and inconvenience two members of the Board may grant a temporary license to practice, to remain in force till the next regular meeting of the

The Board had just begun its operations

We trust that the excellent law creating ion, which could not be but decisive hereafter known, easy manner in which the public ere, and by somebody having power, gogue, succeeds in inducing people to be udgment into effect. This moral influence the intellect of a mouse, and is really shall sending out-many of them ignorant and

Add to this the admirers of graduated Doc tors, that the numerous Medical Colleges of the country, have for a long time been unacquainted with the principles of medical science, who needed almost any other acquisition rather than a Medical Diploma and still stranger reasons exist, why the Legislature should have created this Board, and thus seek to protect the health and lives of the people. A Medical Diploma now-a-days can be so easily obtained—the competition among the Medical Colleges has long been so de grading and ruinous to the profession and injurious to the public—that a license from the Colleges to practice is worth but little and yet, in the absence of other proof, it is the best evidence that can be offered, and every medical man should have an ambi tion to graduate in medicine. To all this add the demoralizing influences of the man, upon the medical profession, as upon all other pursuits, and the best of reasons exist why this Medical Board should be in existence, as a wise and conservative mear of guarding the cause of morality and science, and aiding the health and proking ing the lives of the people. Let the Floard take high ground, and do their duty faith fally ; let all who have commenced practice in this State since April, 1859 cheerfully to the provisions of the law; and let a just public sentiment on the subject stimulate a becoming acquiese ence in the spirit of the law, and in the operations of this important Board.

Mor the Journa Fertilizers Their Parity How to Make a

Test. With that view, I was in favor gestion to our planters who have bought fertilizers, which I think will be advanta geous to some of them. There is little they may not. They are generally sold by "During our conversation the General sample, and by an analysis which purports article was what it purported to be. If far mers were more particular in this respect, they would not complain of being disappointed so often.

Carolina,

We find the following order in the Charleston papers.

"HDORS., SECOND MELITARY DISTRICT, (NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA) CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1, 1867.

[General Orders No. 5.] When an election for district, county, municipal or town officers is required to take place, in accordance with the provisions of the local law within the limits of any post in this command. Command Officers will promptly report to these headquarters the time and place of such election and the designation of the offices to be filled.
"If the present incumbents be ineligible to hol office, or any objection exist, arising out of the misconduct in office, to the continuance of their function, the facts will be reported by the Post Commander, with his suggestions, having in view the interests of the service and the welfare of the

locality mentioned immediately concerned.
"By command of Major-General D. E. Sickle." "Capt. 38th U. S. Inft., A. D. C. and A. A. A. G. "ALEXANDER MOORE,

The Clover Hill Explosion

thirty-nine colored men were certainly

burned in the pit. The shafts have been closed. The pit i still on fire, and will not be opened for some

The Directors have voted one hundred thousand dollars to the families of Miners

the legislator Jesus,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1867.

It is provided by the act of March 2, exempt from income tax.

rom the time of commencing the business be adhered to uniformly. subject to tax, to the first day of May fol-

ncome for the year 1866 shall be levied on ed or not. he day this act takes effect."

served in the assessment of the annual same from liability to income tax. taxes of 1867. They have been prepared

to call personally upon those who have not amount of such expense. returned their income as required by law.

E. A. Rollins, Commissioner.

1. The farmer's profits from sales of live be deducted from the gross income. tock are to be found by deducting from he gross receipts for animals sold the purhase money paid for the same.

pensation for their labor, they are to be other persons who received the benefit of without being broken or divided. regarded as other hired laborers in deter- the same.

house servants are employed a portion of district where he last resided. their time in productive labor, such as the 28. Citizens of the United States residthem may be deducted.

new land are plainly expenses for perma- 29. The law provides that a like tax shall The cost of seed purchased or sowing or planting may be deducted. return of produce consumed in their own sale.

thus obtained deducting the estimated val- must be required of the legatee.

9. A farmer should make return of all come tax on his annuity. property—if the property were lost or de- profit. stroyed, upon which of the parties, in the than that of vendor and vendee, would the their market value.

arising from ordinary business are to be misapprehension of the law. treated as other expenses of such business,

they may deduct so much of the expense ed otherwise. so incurred as is fairly referable to the bu-

13. Expenses for medical attendance, store bills, &c., are not proper subjects for

from the income of each. cases, omitting penalty.

arated by divorce or other operation of they exhibit. law, so as to break up the family relation, whether living together or not.

16. If a tax-payer has a minor child in on commission. the service of the government receiving a 3. Manufacturers may, without additionsalary, such parent should include in his al liability, sell their wares at the place of income return so much of the salary of his manufacture, or at their principal office, child as is not subject to salary tax.

a homestead actually paid the use of the furniture should not be of his own manufactures. allowed as a deduction.

are in the nature of compensation for ser- paid. vices rendered, whether in accordance with

the nature of payment for services rendered, or other valuable consideration, are damages recovered in actions of tort are

that all acts in relation to the as- 20. Lawyers and physicians may return of the income tax, special tax, and other year, without regard to the time when they innual taxes heretofore by law required to accrued, or the amounts due to the busie performed in the month of May, shall ness of the year. But when the taxpayer

shall hereafter be performed on the cornual profits by taking inventories of stock rance agents, peddlers, photographers, circular ceipt of a common peddler. responding days of the month of April of he should take the cost value of such stock, cuses, jugglers, bowling alleys, proprietors unless he has taken the market value in of gift enterprises and lawyers. All special taxes are to be reckoned, as making previous returns. Whichever methheretofore, from the first day of May, or od has been adopted by the taxpayer should

22. If interest accrued during the year special tax. owing, although the time of assessment is on notes, bonds, &c., is good and collectable at the end of the year, it should be re-It is also "provided that the taxes on turned as income whether actually collect-

23. The fact that income is devoted to The following instructions should be ob- the payment of debts does not release the quor dealer.

24. If an inventor sell his invention at and printed to answer the questions which once for a gross sum, he should return as inhave been most frequently presented by come the whole amount, less the expenses chandise, and may sell liquors to be drunk viso to section 103, the capacity is to be revenue officers in their letters to the com- actually incurred in perfecting the inven- on the premises, without payment of addi- determined by the customs admensuretion, or in procuring a patent right. But tional special tax, but all sales must be in- ment. Particular attention is directed to the no allowance can be made for the labor or cluded in the basis of their special tax as modification of the rules observed in the personal expenses of the inventor. If he dealers. sell only a portion of his right during the Assessors should instruct their assistants year, he may deduct a proportionate quors exceed \$25,000, he should be reas-

If any person is notice by any person in government employ does reassessment paid him upon the tax receipt. produce or commercial brokers. the back of form twenty-four should be not exceed the rate of \$1000 per annum, illed out, and the blank left. This being or is made up of fees, or is uncertain or irdone, it becomes the duty of the tax:payer regular in the amount or time, and has not to seek the assistant assessor and deliver therefore been subjected to salary tax, it should be included with other taxable inof \$1000 per annum, the amount of salary may be. from which the tax has been deducted may

26. Incomes of persons who died after December 31 are taxable, and should be re- produce from house to house without inturned by executors or administrators and curring liability as peddlers. 2. No deduction can be made by the far- also all income which accrued in 1866 to mer for the value of services rendered by persons who died within that year. Inhis minor children, whether he actually come which accrued from the estates of section 79, are held to be packages or pieces sold just as they come from the manupays for such services or not. If his adult such persons in 1866 after the date of dechildren work for him and receive com- cease, should be returned by their heirs or facture, wholesale dealer, or importer,

27. Residents should make return in the 3. Money paid for labor, except such as district where they reside at the time of year of which income is "derived." 4. No deduction can be allowed in any person subject to income tax resides regular customers about the country without case for the cost of unproductive labor. If abroad his return should be made in the payment of special tax as peddlers.

the same is true of foreigners residing in should not be construed as rendering any 5. Expenses for ditching and clearing this country.

be levied, collected and paid upon the gains, whole amount expended for fer- profits and income of every business, trade applied during the year to the far- or profession carried on in the United not present the claims personally or by letmay be deducted, but no de- States by persons residing without the Union is allowed for fertilizers produced ted States and not citizens thereof.

30. A lease for years or for life is personal estate, and any profits on the sale of such Farmers will not be required to make a lease are taxable as income for the year of

31. Where any portion of a legacy has he value of the land after the removal of of guardian or trustee has no longer any the timber, and adding thereto the amount control of the profits arising from such leeccived for the timber, and from the sum gacy, the return of such profits as income

ne of the land on the first day of January, 32. The payment of legacy or succession 1862, or on the day of purchase, if purchas- tax on the bequest of an annuity does not relieve the annuitant from liability to in-

sold within the year, but a 33. Assessors should be careful not to alexecutory contract for a sale is not a low the deduction of amounts claimed to ither actual or constructive, have been lost in business, when in reality The criterion by which to they should be regarded as investments or whether a sale is complete or not is expenditures, as when merchants expend o determine whether the yendor still re- money in farming or gardening for recreatains in that character a right over the tion or adornment rather than pecuniary

34. Whenever scrip dividends are returnabsence of any other relation between them able as income they should be returned at

35. It is believed that in many instances. 10. Tax-payers frequently claim deduc- in the assessment of income for former tions for loss from depreciation in the val- years, persons holding United States secune of stocks or other property of a like na- rities have not included the accruing interture. No deduction can in any case be allest in their return of income. Assessors lowed for depreciation of value of such pro- should inquire especially into this subject. perty until it is actually disposed of and a and if the omission has been made, the deficiency should be assessed but without pen-11. Costs of suits and legal proceedings alty when it appears to have been due to a of that portion of the premises which is

36. The attention of assessors is particuand may be deducted from the gross pro- larly called to the terms of the act in force, 12. Where physicians are obliged to keep porated or partnership, who would be entiand profits of all companies, whether incorhorse for the transaction of business, tled to the same if divided whether divid-

1. Section seventy-four requires all spededuction. Expenses for repairs of imple- cial tax receipts (except in case of auction-14. If the members of a family have sep- ers, insurance agents, and peddlers) to spe- cupants of such stores. arate incomes, the returns may be made eafy the place at which the business is to be separately by the proper parties, and a ra-done, and the word "place" as here used able proportion of the \$1,000 exempted is construed to mean the premises occupied The parent as by the taxpayer in the prosecution of his the natural guardian of the minor child, is business, whether the place be a single required to make return for him. But room, in a building containing many rooms, where any other guardian or trustee has or whether it be several buildings, standbeen appointed, the return should be made ing upon the same premises and used for a by the latter. If the minor has no guard- common purpose. But there are certain ian or trustee, he should make return him- branches of business which are not restrict-If he refuse or neglect, an independed to such premises, as it is provided in the dent assessment must be made as in other act that lawyers, physicians, surgeons, identists, cattle. brokers and horse-dealers may 15. For the purposes of the exemption of do business at any place whatever without one thousand dollars, husband and wife are being subject to additional special tax. to be regarded as members of the same Proprietors of circuses, jugglers, &c., must family, though living separate, unless sep- pay a special tax for each State in which

2. The special tax of dealers must be asminor children and their parents should be sessed upon the basis of all sales made counted members of the same family, either by themselves or through others, except those through other wholesale dealers

provided no wares are kept, except as samples, at such office. But if a manufacturer other national pharmacopoeias, in quanti- of the federal authorities to protect the loyal, may be deducted, but the rental value of sell at his factory, or at his office goods not ties not exceeding half a pint of either at her government became disorganized; but acres. property owned by the taxpayer is not a of his own production, he must pay tax as subject of deduction, but where the tax- a dealer if such sales exceed \$1000 annualpayer rents a furnished house, that portion ly, and such tax will be assessed upon his of the rent paid in consideration of sales of such goods only, and not upon sales

> 4. Special tax receipts are not transferable, but in case of removal the faxpayer is but to so slight a degree that they are still

Memoria Cara ton / (aptain he to heateling, Deputy though of the

8. The liability to special tax depends in lers. an understanding to that effect at the time many cases upon the question whether the 32. Cattle brokers are required to be an understanding to that effect at the time of settlement, or with an annual custom.

19. Gifts of money, when clearly not in the nature of payment for services render and contractors are not subspaced by the country of the nature of payment for services render and contractors are not subspaced by the country of the country of the nature of payment for services render and contractors are not subspaced by the country of the essment, return, collection and payment either the actual fees received during the subject to special tax, he must pay such tax, without payment of special tax. although the business in question may not | 35. The liability of peddlers and comhereafter be performed on the corresponding days in the month of March in each year; all acts required to be performed in the month of June in relation to the collection, return and payment of said taxes, hell hereafter be performed on the corresponding days in the month of March in each year; all acts required to be performed in the month of June in relation to the collection, return and payment of said taxes, hell hereafter be performed on the corresponding days in the month of March in each cannot now be allowed to make use of the dates and watch chains do not liability: Wholesale and retail dealers in liquors, lottery tickets dealers, distillers, may therefore be sold under the tax remains the retification treaty.

The credentials of Mathias E. Manicy, Senator from North Carolina, were presented and laid on the tax remains the retification to the collection, return and payment of said taxes, believe in the party is an agent.

The credentials of Mathias E. Manicy, Senator from North Carolina, were presented and laid on the tax remains the tax remains the retification treaty.

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The credentials of Mathias E. Manicy, Senator from North Carolina, were presented and laid on the party is a senior of the party is a

9. Wholesale and retail dealers may do stock at one auditor sale to unierent pure not tale.

business as confectioners and apothecaries chasers, or may sell the whole at private The Senate rejected as Senator Stockton as Fish, while the senate rejected as Senator Stockton as Fish, while the senate rejected as Senator Stockton as Fish, while the senator stockton stockton

tail liquor dealer may sell liquors in quan- products of their own farms and gardens 559 colored registered. tities of more than three gallons at one in the manner of peddlers, without paytime to the same purchaser without being ment of special tax on such. thereby rendered liable as a wholesale li-

liquors at retail, and both wholesale and retail dealers in liquors may sell other mer-

sessed as a wholesale dealer in liquors.amount of such expense.

Sessed as a wholesale dealer in inquest.

Sessed as a wholesale dealer in inquest.

Sessed as a wholesale dealer in inquest.

Peas, Cow. 1 50 @ 1 60 Liverpool, sack, ground

The collector should enter the amount of er, should not be required to pay tax as of ratifications; cession is free and unen
Rice, rough 2 55 @ 2 50 | eargo ... 0 00 @ 2 00 13. Hotel keepers may feed the horses of stable keepers.

should be included with other taxable income. Should be included with other taxable income. Should be included with other taxable income. Should be included with other taxable income in pass to the children in pass to the

brokers. Produce brokers cannot peddle 16. Original or unbroken packages or pieces, as referred to in paragraph 32 of

liquors at the brewery or place of rectification in large or small quantities, either to plaint, with the prayer that President same footing as aborigines of this country. is used or employed in domestic service, or making return. The residence required be drunk on the premises or not, without in the production of articles consumed in under section 116 for the purpose of taxing payment or other special tax. Brewers pointed for that purpose, and especially the family of the producer, may be de- income is held to be a residence during the and rectifiers may also deliver their liquors If upon orders previously received to their

18. Farmers and others who frequently furnish food and other lodgings to travelmaking of butter and cheese for sale, a ing abroad are subject to tax upon their en- lers for pay should be taxed as hotel keepproportionate amount of the wages paid tire incomes from all sources whatever; and ers. Yet an occasional act of that kind

person liable to such tax. against the general government, who do ter before the departments, should be taxed as conveyancers, unless paying special tax

as lawyers or special agents. 20. Persons whose business it is to sell patent rights should pay tax as patent right of the magnitude of the subject, involving lealers, even though they sell only patent rights for their own inventions. Assessors If a person sells timber standing, the been transferred by the executor to the le- will observe that a patent right dealer is profits are to be ascertained by estimating gatee, so that the executor in his capacity subject to a different special tax from that ly decision be arrived at, as much mischief

of a patent agent. 21. Trustees and guardians should not be required to pay tax as real estate agents

trust. 22. Every person, other than one paying special tax as lawyer or claim agent, who makes it his business or any part of his business to draw deeds, bonds, mortgages, wills, writs, or other legal papers, or to examine titles to real estate, who, by advertisement or conversation, or by accepting the business whenever it is offered, holds himself out to the public as ready to undertake it, is a conveyancer, and should be re-

quired to pay tax as such. 23. The act imposes no special tax upon boarding-house keepers as such. Hotels are open to all who choose to enter, without previous stipulation, expecting entertainment, unless the house is full; while boarding-houses are open only to those who by previous arrangement have acquired a right to entertainment at such rate

of payment as may be agreed upon. 24. The special tax of a hotel keeper is based upon the annual rent or rental value actually used for hotel purposes. Barber saloons, billard rooms, and liquor, segar and newspaper stands are the usual conwhich require to be included in returns of comitants of a hotel, and in assessing the income the share of any person of the gains special tax of a hotel keeper, no deduction should be made from the rent or rental value of the entire premises on account of any portion thereof leased to the keepers

of such stands, rooms or saloons. When a portion of the premises is leased for ordinary stores, such as hat and cap, drug or furnishing stores, a ratable proportion of the amount paid for the entire premises may be deducted. The sum thus dements, tools, &c., used in business may be eers, produce brokers, commercial brokers, ducted may be greater or may be less than patent-right dealers, photographers, build the amount of rent paid by the actual oc-

25. If any person manufactures in excess of \$1,000 at each of two or more places, he should pay a special tax for each such place. 26. Where journeymen take clothing, shoes, &c., to their houses and make them up there, they should pay a tax as manufacturers, if their manufactures exceed \$1,000 annually. Under their tax receipts they may employ others at the place named therein.

27. All applications for permits to hold lotteries, &c., for charitable purposes, free of tax, must be made through the collector of the district, and should bear his recommendation.

28. Selling at wholesale under the thirtysecond paragraph of section seventy-nine is understood to mean selling to others to sell again, without reference to the quantity sold.

tax as retail dealers in liquor, in conse- der in any government which guards the quence of selling or of dispensing upon physicians' prescriptions the wines and spirits officinal in the United States or acts of part of her citizens, and the neglect one time, nor exceeding in aggregage cost this is corrected by the people, who have value the sum of three hundred dollars per reorganized a government, republican in not known.

Terms of sale—one-fifth cash, the annum, nor in consequence of selling al- form, which has secured her recognition as cohol.

cated or mixed with foreign substances, count of expense for room rent must satisfy the assessor that the room or rooms occupied by him constitute his home, and that he has been considered by him constitute his home, and that he has been considered by him constitute his home, and that he has been considered by him constitute his home, and that he has been considered by him constitute his home, and the last march that he has been considered by the constitute his home, and the last march that he has been considered by the constitute his home, and the last march that he has been considered by the constitute his home, and the last march that he has been considered by the constitute his home, and the last march that he has been considered by the constitute his home, and the last march that he has been considered by the constitute his home, and the last march that he has been considered by the constitute his home, and the last march that he has been considered by the constitute his home, and the last march that he has been considered by the constitute his home, and the last march that he has been considered by the constitute his home, and the last march that he has been considered by the constitute his home, and the last march that he has been considered by the constitution of the seller. When the medical constitution is the last march that he has been considered by the constitution of the seller.

should be assessed as a wholesale dealer exceed twenty-five thousand dollars are re- it is prayed that "said Andrew Johnson,

necessary that the business should be his 33. Builders and contractors are not subnot liable to taxation as income. Amounts sole business, or even his principal one, in ject to special tax in any, year in which received on life insurance policies, and order that he may be held liable. If a per- they do not construct on contract, nor unson holds out to the public by advertise- less their contracts are in excess of \$2,500. ment, by words, deed or writing, that he 34. A miner may employ one person in is ready to transact any kind of business the business of mining for coal, silver, &c.,

be his chief or exclusive occupation. In mercial brokers to special fax depends upfor the correspondence relative to prisoners taken Strict Mid'g 20 @ the following named occupations and pro- on the acts done, and is not affected by the by belligerents in Mexico. creafter be performed on the correspond- has heretofore adopted one method, he fessions even occasional acts do not appear fact that the party is employed by others

9. Wholesale and retail dealers may do stock at one auction sale to different pure not vote. at the same place without the additional sale to one purchaser, without payment of Minister to Austria.

39. Under the act of March 2, 1867, no uor dealer.

11. Wholesale dealers in liquors may sell the manufacture of butter or cheese. 40. In assessing the special tax upon boats, barges, and flats, under the last pro-

41. Persons travelling about the country as the agents of manufacturers or dealer, 12. If the sales of a retail dealer in li- seeking orders for goods as agents of one

their guests without paying tax as livery ers gas-fitters, whose annual sales exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, are required corporate or incorporate, except merely private Dry. to pay, in addition to the special tax, one individual property-holders; all rights of domin-\$10,000 annually, he should be treated as a dollar for every thousand dollars, the taxes ion pass to the United States. Ratifications Northern. 2 00 @ 2 375 on such excess of said twenty-five thousand to be exchanged at Washington on or below, # 15., dollars, the taxes on such excess to be asfore the 13th of June, or the treaty English, ass'd 8 @ 10 American, ref. 0 @ 10 15. Peddlers may buy up produce to sell sessed and paid in the manner provided in again as pedlars without liability as produce to sell sessed and paid in the manner provided in the case of wholesale dealers,

THE RECONSTRUCTION SUITS.

Southern Military Reconstruction Bills in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Sharkey and Hon. Robt. J. Walker appeared in the Supreme Court of the forfeiting their allegiance to Russia; those choos- Bourbon United States at Washington on the 3d 17. Brewers and rectifiers may sell their inst., on behalf of the State of Mississippi. The former rose to submit a bill of com- religion; the uncivilized tribes are put on the Johnson, with his officers and agents ap-Gen. Ord, be perpetually enjoined and restrained from executing the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and the act supplementary thereto, and that powers of injunction and subpena be issued, directed to the parties aforesaid, with any other relief the court may deem proper. Judge Sharkey remark-

ed that the bill had been printed. Attorney General Stanbery said he believed it was the general practice first to 19. Persons engaged in the business of obtain leave of the court to file a bill. This Ladies' Relief Association, was a thousand dollars received and sold on Monday, at \$5. The receipts Gold. desired to appear at the earliest moment to object to it. He repeated there must be a motion to file the bill in the regular way.

Judge Sharkey replied that was the motion which he now made. He was aware the important and delicate question of the constitutionality of congressional legislation. It was of great moment that an ear-

Chief Justice Chase to Judge Sharkey.— You can only now move to file the bill, and for renting or selling property held in it will be in order to discuss this till next motion day.

Attorney General Stanbery. - I am ready now to resist the granting of the leave. Chief Justice Chase. - We do not propose to hear argument on the motion out of the regular order. The motion will be filed. Judge Sharkey. - I will now file the ap-

plication. This he did, and the question went over ill next motion day, which is Friday next. The bill of complaint sets forth at length the history of the formation of the State of Mississippi, claiming, besides the protection of the constitutional rights of a State. that there are compacts, "fundamental, 'irrevokable," and "unalterable," secur ing forever to the State of Mississippi her rights as a State of this Union. The aver-

ment is made that the Congress of the United States cannot constitutionally expel Mississippi from the Union, and that any attempt which practically does so is a nullity, and that there is no provision in the constitution of the United States which subjects her, as a State, to any pains, penalties or forfeitures, as a consequence of such void attempt of a portion of her people to withdraw her from the Union, all

formed the federal constitution. She avers that her citizens lost none of their political rights, nor incurred any penalties, except what might be inflicted on them as individuals by the process of law, after trial by jury in courts having jurisdiction of their offences, and that disabilities attempted to be imposed upon her or upon her citizens, otherwise than as aforesaid, by any body of persons, are void and viogia of 1802, and with Virginia of 1787. She avows that she has exhibited her good him the other also." faith and adhesion to the constitution by Five girls, who were arrested in New electing Senators and Representatives to York on Saturday last for disorderly con-

The act to provide for the more efficient of the theatres in that city. government of the rebel States, and the act supplementary thereto, utterly annihi- man tomb, containing the skeleton of a lates the State and its government, by as young lady and a large amount of costly suming for Congress the power to control, and curious jewelry. The Romans then modify and even abolish its government; in wore crinoline. short, to exert sovereign power over it, and the utter destruction of the State must be the consequence of their execution. The scope of power vested in the military com-29. Apothecaries, who have paid the manders, so broad, so comprehensive, was special tax as such, are not required to pay never before vested in a military commanmanders, so broad, so comprehensive, was rights of its citizens or subjects by law.

The State admits "that by the wrongful a State by Congress, the Executive, and, it is believed, by this court. Even if there were irregularities in these acts, they have been cured by the sovereign act of the people april 12 30. When spirituous liquors are medi- is believed, by this court. Even if there been cured by the sovereign act of the peo-

that he has no residence elsewhere, and this being shown, he may be allowed to deduce what he actually pays for rent of such a constitute his home, and the last March that he has no residence elsewhere, and this being shown, he may be allowed to deduce what he actually pays for rent of such as the last March tion of the seller. When the medical questions will arise under these acts which the last March tion of the seller. When the medical questions will arise under these acts which the last March tion of the seller. When the medical questions will arise under these acts which the last March tion of the seller. When the medical questions will arise under these acts which the last March tion of the seller. When the medical questions will arise under these acts which the last march tion of the seller. When the medical questions will arise under these acts which the last march tion of the seller. When the medical questions will arise under these acts which the last march tion of the seller. When the medical questions will arise under these acts which the last march tion of the seller. When the medical questions will arise under these acts which the last march tion or admixture is carried to such an extended the section of the seller. When the medical questions will arise under these acts which the last march tion or admixture is carried to such an extended the section of the seller. When the medical questions will arise under the proviso to the last march tooms, but nothing can be allowed for rent of such the actually pays for rent of such the such that the actually pays for rent of such the actual disorganization and such the actual distriction and such the actual disorganization and

able as income when the gifts or donations his tax receipt the amount of re-assessment in excess of twenty five thousand dollars, named, be perpetually enjoined and reline content. The content is a small of the parties of the paid.

In the manner required of wholesale deain the manner required deain the manner re powers of injunction and subpend be issued, directed to the parties aforesaid, with any other relief that the court may deem

Judalla LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10-P. M. SENATE—The President has been called upon Ord. to Mid'g 22 @

The credentials of Mathias E. Manley, Senator

37. A retail dealer in liquors wishing to The Senate had the Rousseau case up again unclose up business may sell out his whole der a vote to reconsider his confirmation, but did Yarn, \$25 b2 35 6 2 50

The President is severely, but not dangerously

Governor Morton, Senator from Indiana, delivers an address to a negrocelebration on the 16th.

Flour, Bbbl., Northern Shoulders... 12 @ Shoulders... 12 @ Lard, N. C... 18 @ Lard, N. C. The Russian treaty makes the cession and right Family. . 13 50 @18 00 Lard, N. C. of possession complete and absolute on the ex-Superine. 11 00 @12 00 do North'r

mal delivery.

dred thousand dollars in gold at the Treasury at Corn 1 20 @ 1 25 SALT, falls. The continental domain acquired is about 389,000 square miles; the islands will increase the domain to 450,000. The private individual pro- Swede 10 @ domain to 450,000. The private individual property of civilized inhabitants is to be respected; Hoop, \$\pi\$ ton. 000 60\@160 00 Timber, \$\pi\$ M., Churches built by the Russian government to re-Churches built by the Russian government to remain the property of resident members of the From store 1 90 @ 2 00 Mill.prme 10 00 @10 50 grand Oriental Church; the civilized inhabitants Liquors, & gal., (domestic,) Mill, inferior to may remain three years in the territory without forfeiting their allegiance to Russia; those choosing permanently to remain to become American C. E. Rum 3 00 C 4 20 TALLOW, 18... 10 @ 31-TORACCO, 18... cititizens and be protected in liberty, property and Brandy 400 @ 700 Navy 25 @ 35 religion: the uncivilized tribes are put on the

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., April 10-P. M. J. Steenbeck & Co's dry goods house, the largest in the city, was seized to-day on an attachment sued out by Clafflin & Co., for \$48,000. No quorum in the Legislature to-day,

South. NEW YORK, April 10-P. M.

tal receipts are fifty thousand dollars. The Speaking on the Occasion_A Game of Base Rall between the Mobilians and

MOBILE, April 10-P. M. The Firemen's annual parade took place to-day. The procession was over a mile long. The en gines were most tastefully decorated and presentwere addressed in the Theatre by several speak-

to-day, Lone Star winning by a score of ninetytwo to seven.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10-P. M. There was another crevasse in the parish of West Baton Rouge vesterday.

The Daily Republican (Radical) was organized to-day. The order for the registration of voters was is sued to-day.

Markets, &c. NEW YORK, April 10-6 P. M. Stocks steady—Coupons of '62, 1091; do. of '64.

1074; do. of '65, 1074. Gold 1374. Cotton easier-sales of 1,000 bales at 271@28.-Corn buoyant, excited and advanced 2@3 cents; mixed Western \$1 291@\$1 32. Mess Pork \$23.-Naval Stores firm. Wool quiet : Texas 25@39 ets Freights heavy.

BALTIMORE, April 10-6 P. M. Cotton quiet at 271 cents. Rio Coffee firm!; stock ple to withdraw her from the Union, all powers to punish a State by expalsion or otherwise, for any cause, having been expressly refused in the convention which state of the supply though light. Sugar quiet. Flour firmer at \$13.75@\$15. Ios have been received, and the supply though light, is sufficient to supply the present demand. We quote second hand at \$3.25@\$3.75, new country \$3.75@\$4.25, and N. Y. make \$4.25@\$5.

> Chief Justice Chase has prepared and will soon issue in printed form a circular stating the qualifications required for registers in bankruptcy, which will afford a clear idea of the character of gentlemen ed grades; Tuesday and Wednesday, 70 do. at 24 cts. for low middling, and 25 cts. for middling—the marwhom he will select for that service.

A young lady says there is but one word in the Bible she wishes to be altered. She lations of the constitution of the United would have the word smite changed to kiss States, as well as of the compact with Geor- in the following passage: "Whosoever \$1 40@\$1 45 \$\text{ bushet.}

States, as well as of the compact with Geor- in the following passage: "Whosoever \$1 40@\$1 45 \$\text{ bushet.}

Eggs.—Are in demand, and very few coming to shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to

Congress, and complains that they have duct, m wearing dresses that were short been wrongfully excluded, and that her and low-necked, were discharged by a popeople have been compelled to pay the tax- lice justice on the ground that the dresses

A gardener of Vienna discovered a Ro

LAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the County and sell in the small way at \$17 for superfine, and \$18 \$\overline{v}\$ bbl. for family.

Court of New Hanover county, we will, on Thursday, 10th day of May next, at the late resimand since our last, and prices are a shade higher. dence of Thomas Lee, in said county, proceed to sell at auction, the following lands, to wit: One tract in Duplin county, on Wild Cat Branch, containg 239 acres.
One other tract on East side of Holly Shelter,

Also two other tracts on Holly Shelter Creek, and one on the North East River, number of acres

to deduct more than the excess of his pay- have made sales exceeding \$15,000, he only; but all butchers whose annual sales dress for a State except through this court, Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. 18. Marriage fees, gifts from members of a congregation to their pastor, &c., are taxable as income when the gifts or donations are related to assessed as a wholesale donated to assess the second to assess the assess that the assess the donated to assess the donated to assess the assess that the assess the assess the assess that the assess that

> CANDLES, # 16., Tallow.....18 @ Adamantine. 23 @ 50 @ 55 New Virgin0 00 @ 0 00 Yellow dip.0 00 @ 4 00 Hard..... 0 00 @ 2 55 Sperm......56 Coffee, \$2 lb., 30 Tar, \$\times \text{bbl.0 00 @} 28 Tar, \text{in ordr 2 15 @} Laguayra....28 @ Rio......25 @ St. Domingo.24 @ 25 COTTON BAGGING.

OILS, ₩ gallon... Sperm....0 00 @ 3 00 Linseed...2 00 @ 2 25 Linseed . . . 2 00 @ 2 50 Machinery 2 00 @ 2 50 PEA NUTS, .2 60 @ 2 80 POTATOES, Sweet, bush 1 50 @ 1 60

Irish, \$\display bbl3 50 @ 4 50 special tax as wholesale dealer in liquors.

There is considerable enorgto bring out voters pecial tax as wholesale dealer in liquors.

There is considerable enorgto bring out voters of the fourth ward. The result so far is 598 whites of the fourth ward. The result so far is 59 No. 1. . . 00 00 @00 00 Provisions, & b.,
No. 2. . . 20 00 @22 00 N. C. Bacon. East. ... 5 00 @ 7 00 Hog round. Western Bac

N.C.roe,10 00 @00 00 do cut, 9 00 @00 00 Hams, ... do North'rn 15km change of ratifications, without waiting for a for-mal delivery. Bb. 25 @ 28 do North'rn 38 @ GLUE, & B. .25 @ 28 do North GUNNY BAGS. 35 @ 45 Cheese... The fortifications of military posts are to be immediately delivered up to the United States, the LAND PLASTER, The Post Northern, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl., Per ton. \$8.00 \@ 90 00 LAND PLASTER, Russian troops to be withdrawn as soon as practicable; he United States to pay ten millions two hundress. It amount of the prime, 1800 Prime, 2500 @00 00 Cable; he United States to pay ten millions two hundress. It amount of the prime, 2500 @00 00 Cable; he United States to pay ten millions two hundress. It amount of the prime, 2500 @00 00 Cable; he United States to pay ten millions two hundress. salary, but receive no commissions whatev-er, should not be required to pay tax as of ratifications; cession is free and more

produce or commercial brokers.

| Cumbered by any reservations of privile| Carolina, ... 11 @ 12 | from store 2 10 @ 2 25 |
| Carolina, ... 11 @ 12 | from store 2 10 @ 2 25 |
| Carolina, ... 11 @ 0 12 |
| Carolina, ... 11 @ C......13 @ B......15 @ SOAP, Th. SHINGLES, # M., Contract . 4 50 @ 7.00 American, Common . . 2 50 @ 3 00 10 STAVES, \$\frac{1}{2} M.,
12 W. O. bbl 20 00 @30 00 R. O. hhd 30 00 @40 00

> REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARkets for the Week ending Thursday,

April 11, 1867.

TURPENTINE. - During the week just ended there Pea Nuts, has been a steady demand for distilling purposes, and parcels have found ready sale upon arrival .--The price of hard declined 20 cents on Monday, Spirits Turpentine, " and at this season is generally subject to a deduc-From New York More Donations for the tion of one-fifth or more on the actual sale, according to quality. We quote the market as closing firm at \$4 for yellow dip, and \$2 55 for hard, Among the liberal donations to the Southern 280 lbs. A small lot of new virgin (19 bbls.) was and sales are 1,486 bbls. at \$4 for yellow dip

\$2 55@\$2 75 for hard. SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- The market for this article ruled unusually quiet during the early part of the week, and on Saturday small sales were made at a decline of 1@2\frac{1}{2} cents, as will be seen from our table below. On Monday, however, there was a better feeling among buyers, which caused a slight advance, and sales were effected at prices ranging from 68 to 70 cents, as to condition of packages. The market since has ruled at 69@69½ cents, but this morning is quiet, and no Commercial. 20 buyers unless at lower figures. There is very little coming to market at present, and the stock ed a magnificent appearance. The streets were receivers hands is very light. The sales for the thronged with people. After parade the firemen week have been mostly of small parcels, and are

as follows:

Rosin-Since the close of our last review the market generally has ruled quiet for all descriptions, and in the lower grades we have to report a decline in price for the past two or three days.

The transactions have been moderate, but at the close of our enquiries buyers do not seem disposed to operate to any extent, and the market closes

The transactions have been moderate, but at the close of our enquiries buyers do not seem disposed to operate to any extent, and the market closes

The transactions have been moderate, but at the close of our enquiries buyers do not seem disposed to operate to any extent, and the market closes quiet. For new crop Pale there is a fair enquiry, In this city, on Monday night, Sth. inst., Mr and parcels find ready sale when offered. The re- JOHN BISHUP, aged 58 years. ceipts of all kinds continue light, and the stock on market has become pretty much worked off. The sales and re-sales for the week foot up — obls., at the following prices: \$2.85@\$3 12} for Common; \$3.15@\$3.25 for strained Common; \$3.25@\$3.50 for No. 2; and \$3.65@\$5.50 for No. 1—the market closing at quotations in table. Sales also

of 263 bbls. Pale at \$6 50, \$7, \$7 75, \$8@\$8 50 79 bbl. of 280 ths., as in quality.

Tan—Has declined 10 cents since last review, and all received has found sale at \$1 90 \$\phi\$ bbl.— The arrivals are only 446 bbls., which sold at above figures.

BEESWAX—Is in moderate enquiry, and sells at 33@35 cents \$2 lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in moderate enquiry for butchering purposes, and very few are being slope in the letter The owner is nereby notified brought to market. We continue to quote on the to come forward, prove property, payabarges and hoof at 10@11 cents for ordinary, and 13@14 cts.

Bh. net for prime and extra quality.

BARRELS.—For empty spirits turpentine barrels
the market rules without material change—a few as in quality.

Corron.-Since our last review the market has ruled unusually quiet and inactive under the adverse news from both home and foreign markets, and prices are 2 cents lower than previously quo-ted. The sales have been confined to small lots, as follows: Monday, 26 bales at 251 cents for mixket closing unsettled, and buyers generally not disposed to operate further at above figures. Our quotations may, therefore, be looked upon as

nominal. CORN MEAL—Is in moderate supply, and sells at market. We quote by the quantity at 25 cents

FERTILIZERS—The market is very poorly supplied at present with most descriptions, and we report a mederate demand, with sales at the felowing quotations: Peruvian Guane, \$82 50@\$90; Pacific do., \$75@\$80; Patapseo do. \$70; Kettle-well's Manipulated do., \$60@\$70; Snowden's Manippeople have been compelled to pay the tax- lice justice on the ground that the dresses wens manipulated do., \$75; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of without representation.

without representation. Snowden's Ammoniated Potash Phosphate, \$65; Zell's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65 \$2 ton.

FLOUR—The market continues to be moderately supplied with Northern brands, and prices remain unchanged. We quote sales from store during the week, in lots to suit purchasers, at \$10@\$10 50 the States.

These lands embrace the BUDLEY HUGGING the week, in lots to suit purchasers, at \$10@\$10 50 the States. for fine, \$11@\$12 for superfine, \$12 50@\$18 for ex-tra superfine, and \$13 50@\$17 \$2 bbl. for family, (Wilmington inspection.) State brands are scarce, and sell in the small way at \$17 for superfine, and

mand since our last, and prices are a shade higher. The arrivals for the week comprise only 5,510 bushels by vessel, which sold as follows: 2,300 bushels at \$1 16, 2,210 do. at \$1 17, and 1,000 do. at \$1 174 % bushel—the market closing firm at lat-One other tract on East side of Holly Shelter, ter price, with an advancing tendency. We and North side of Shaking Creek, containing 480 from store at \$1 221@\$1 25, as in quantity. from store at \$1 222 051 20, as in supplied at present, and there is merely a limited demand. We quote last cargo sale at 72½@75 cents, and in the small way from store at 80@35 cents #) ousb. PEAS. The market is nearly or quite bare of all kinds, and, with an active demand, high prices kinds, and, with an active demand, light prices could be readily obtained. No sales reported, and we 4note nominally at \$1.50@\$1.60 for Cow, and \$1.70@\$2.25 p bushel for white, as in quality.

RICE.—For clean there is only a light demand, and the market is moderately supplied. We quote Carolina at \$11.0012 cents in casks, and \$12.0121 cents B.h. in bbls.

Hay—Continues to be in active request, and the

is little or none on market. Other descriptions are in moderate stock, and sell from store at quo-PEA NUTS-Are in brisk demand, and only a few coming to market. We quote at \$2 60 @\$2 80 \$\text{ bushel, as in quality.} PUTATOES—Irish are in light atock, and sell from store at \$3 50@\$4 50 9 bbl. Sweet are accorded and sell from carts at \$1 50@\$1 60 \$\text{bushel}.

POULTRY—Is scarce and in demand, and prices rule high. We quote live chickens at 35 265 cents, as to size, and dressed do. 60@75 cents each. The market for N C Bacon conreceivers' hands has about become worked oil. There is a fair enquiry for retaining purposes, and we quote sales during the week at 18 cents for hog round, and 19@20 cents 19 ib. for by recent arrivals, and we report only a light business doing from store at 12@13 cents for shoulders, 14@11 cents for sides and 101 @18 cents & B. for hams, as in quantity and quality.

North Carolina continues in light su ply, and sells at 17619 cents. The market is fairly supplied with Northern, and only a small business doing from store at 14@17 cents \$7 to , as in quality.

PORK - in Northern there is no change to report. The market is moderately supplied, only a retail basiness doing at quotations in

bis.

SALT—The market is fully supplied and scarcely any demand. We quote in the small way from store at \$2@\$2 20 \$2 sack for Liverpool ground, and 60@65 cents & bushel for Alum.
Smrotes. The market rules unusually dull for all descriptions in the absence of any demand for TIMPER, The receipts during the week have 18@20 rafts at \$4@\$5 for inferior, \$7@\$7 75 for ordinary, \$8@\$8 25 for fair, \$10 25@\$10 50 for ordinary, \$8@\$8 25 for fair, \$10 25@\$10 50 for prime, and \$12 @ M. for shipping.

Woon—is in light demand; and market moder tely supplied. We quote by the boat load a \$2 50@\$3 for ash and pine, and \$3 25@\$3 50 \$9 cord for oal.

Freights.—Coastwise continues to rule exceedingly dull. But very little produce offering for shipment, and plenty of vessels in port. Rates to nearly all constwise prits are lower, and at present it is very difficult to precure eargies. We refer to our table for last rates paid both steam and

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber - Cargo rates -per

1,000 feet. Ordinary assertment Cuba cargoes, \$20 00 @ 00 00 Hayti cargoes, 18,00 @ 20 00

Full cargoes wide Boards: 28,00 @ 25 00 Ship Stuff as her specifications,.... 24 00 6 flooring boards, rough ov 00 @ 25 00

Rates of Freight. Orndo Turpentine per bbl. 30 to @ 30 50 1 00 @ \$ Mill Fair. 8 00 @ 8 50 Pea Nuts.... Crude Turpentine per bbl.

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JAMES DAWSON. Bank of N. C.....35 Miners & Planters' 22 Clarendon

sylvania county, Virginia, in the 26th year of his

Dearest father, thou hast left us, Here thy loss we decisty feel-But 'tis God that has berett us. He can all our sorrows heal?"

In this city, on the morning of the 6'h inst, at the Mechanic's Hotel, Mis. r. E. HARRISON aged 19 years. She leaves a chi'd and husband and many friends to mourn her death,

TAKEN UP. T the plantation of ant. I.
B. Grainger, four miles from ington, on 23d March laste a ne too COW, marked with a crop in the right and a slope in the let ear. The owner is hereby notified

of this bourton

They may wireme ONSLOW COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

1 Court of Equity at Spring Term 1867, for the county of Juplin, I will offer for sale at the COURT HOUSE IN JACKSONVILLE

ALL OF THE REAL FST TE of the late Owen

ing cultivated. It is well adapted to the growth of COTTON, CORN, PEA NUTS, &c., and lying on New River, where vessels of light draft can load, offers superior facilities for the transporta-

To parties desirous of engaging extensively in

we quote farmers of limited means, the divided tracts offer INDUCEMENTS RARELY MET WITH balance in secured notes at one, two and three years, with interest from date.

THE GENERAL \$25

Med a bus BARTLETT SEWING MIGHINE. stock on market is very light. A few lots have been received for the week, and we quote sales from wharf of 52 bales Maryland at \$2.75, and \$50 Machine. This Martine walt to much be week to the week and we quote sales from wharf of 52 bales Maryland at \$2.75, and \$50 Machine. This Martine walt to much be work to at the company high particular and is a sale when the company high particular and is a sale when the company high particular and is a sale when the company high particular and is a sale when the company high particular and is a sale when the company high particular and is a sale when the company high particular and is a sale when the company high particular and the company high particular and the company high particular and all the company high particular and the company high

H. HALL & CO.

Died on Friday night, April 5th, 1867, at the res idence of Roger P. Atkinson in Richmond county, North Carolina, WILLIAM P. COLES, or Pitte

GotalocEDWARD MCSLAUMY. IMPORTANT SALE

Clark and Master in equity.

JEHE-PRARSALL,

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1867.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 2, 1867. Dear Journal :- A flying trip to this sun ny land, after a Winter of long and close confinement, is not a most disagreeable incident in the monotonous life of an editor. pices of "mine host" of the Sereven, an sters which chirp above them. unpleasant episode in a journey to Florida.

agogues, who hoped in the present revolu- tar of the country. tionary state of affairs to obtain position and salaries, trusting an intoxicated public sentiment will reverse the former calm and sober decision of the people. Matters relating to farming, especially the question of fertilizers, had more charms than uncertain and unsatisfactory surmises in relation to the political future. Much more interest was manifested in regard to the establishment of the Gazno Factory at Wilmington, than what might be the next order from Gen. Sickles, or for whom the new enfranchised citizens would cast their pose" on our part. This patriotic anxiety,

Even from a cursory observation and from hasty railroad and depot conversations, the traveler is forcibly impressed with the very great and earnest preparations for the coming crop. South Carolina and Georgia are busy with the hum of prebeing broken up and fertilizers accumulated. In fact, the whole line of the railroads presents cheering signs of industry and life. The immense amounts of fertilizers which encumber the cars and fill the depots at every station, is especially a matter of surprise, and shows that the people have waked up to the great advantages of a liberal system of planting.

There seems as yet but little complaint in regard to labor, and this rather extends to the quantity than quality. Fears are, however, freely expressed in regard to the effect of the recent legislation upon the Southern laborer. His conduct as a slave before and during the war, and with rare exceptions, since his emancipatruly hope the negro character will prove too strong to be demoralized by this new danger. The contagion has already spread that "a state of nature is a state of war"_ in and about our large cities and towns, but that by a law of their existence, when in a by the unwisdom of those who should coeven there it has been confined either to primitive state, men would prey upon each the idle and vicious, or those whose ambi- other. Civilization only altered the mode tion has been falsely flattered by designing of manifesting this natural instinct. It in-

white men in Raleigh and Charleston, there plomacy, as a substitute in most cases for was collected a motly crowd of whites and violence; but civilized people still do not blacks in this city yesterday, the whites, hesitate, when diplomacy fails, to resort to of course, manifesting a new-born zeal in violence if it will accomplish their ends .their black fellow-citizens. Such paltry In a state of nature, weak men do not demagogueism will soon wesrout, and leave make war on the strong, nor do they in the these place-hunters stranded among the civilized state. To use the modern phrase, and advocate their crude themes with less breakers which their own unholy and unwise aspirations will have lashed into fury. At the close some over excited partizan held up a third-rate barber-shop engraving of Thaddeus Stevens, and the ignorant crowd exchange, that lately in the French Cham- their prosperity while under the protection ture of Judas Iscariot, instead of his politi- land with having tried to break up the smaller industries all over the land have on seeing me he seized my hand and said that he cal prototype, the cheers would have been American Union during the war; where lost its eagerness, and adventure folds its

a question for our sympathies, but of the Emperor to join him in recognizing the utmost practical importance to the South- Southern Confederacy. The New York receipts which filled everybody's purse who ern people. They are in the midst of the Times is enjoying this mutual recrimina- had anything to sell, until the high prices desert, with no pillar of cloud by day and tion, and thinks the truth as to the conduct seemed a blessing instead of a curse? Is pillar of fire by night to guide them, and of foreign nations during the war will come with temptations and dangers besetting out after a while. We think it a capital their every footstep. The religious and subject for the satire of the American press. as they were last year. Has anybody found political leaders have upon their shoulders Those two nations occupy the position of out that high prices bring an offset in great a most fearful responsibility. The future two boys who, seeing another whipped by a expenses, and that, in spite of high wages, of this Southern country most intimately bully, meanly try to curry favor with the than when he seemed to be toiling for a pitdepends upon how the moral and physical education of the blacks are attended to .-They may become a blessing and a strength to the country, or may lapse into a condition worse than barbarism and used only rope, the efforts which England and France

Carolina are in good order and the accomdations fine. I connot say as much, however, for those in this State. There is to regret that they did not unite in favor of disadvantage, and will wonder, amid the each train one car, which, if it has nothing the South, but their regrets have not the else to recommend it, is clean. This is the "Ladies' Car," to which no gentleman, unaccompanied with ladies, except the friends of the Conductors, are allowed. This is all very proper, if the other, the "Gentlemen's cess of the United States, and knew that Car," evidently a misnomer, was what your ticket called for-"first-class." Amidst the perfumes of tobacco smoke and floor covered with the decomposing remnants of the Southron's "quid," the Northman's cod-fish, and the German's schwitzer case, the traveler is left to dependence. the sad consolation that in these days his are not the only rights n recognized. Until, however, one is shown somewhat more endeavoring in every way to promote it, forts on the Georgia Central, we would and afraid of the United States besides .advise our people to seek this section So neither interfered, and now they amuse

Augusta are nuisances, and the citizens their mutual belittlement of each other .should demand their abatement. All the The "so-called" can heartily help the omnibuses belong to one company, and "Yankees" to enjoy the fun in this matter, seventy-five cents is charged as the fair to and fully share with them the contempt the hotels, and as much to the depots. So which all Americans feel for the result of we are soon to have the Pacific railway. one cannot get to the hotels and back to European diplomacy in regard to our late which will give an extraordinary impetus, the depots without an outlay of one dollar civil war.

through Charleston and thence by steamers.

tranger feel some of the charms of home. The treatment a person receives at either s such as to insure a return with the renewal of a visit to these cities.

The foliage here has put forth in all fresh-

Savannah, like all the Southern cities, During a hasty trip from Wilmington seems to be suffering from the scarcity of something practical and sensible, and in hence, stopping only at Augusta for a few capital and the want of confidence in polihours, the opportunities of observation or tical questions. Observations, during an information were necessarily very limited. extended stroll on the wharf, gave evidence There was much local travel through South of a large importation of corn and fertil-Carolina among what seemed to be well-to- izers, with here and there small lots of hay. do farmers, from whom I learned that the There was not the appearance of a large people of that noble little State were pre- exportation of cotton. The city does not dwarfs, six-legged sheep, double-headed pared to submit to the legislation of Con- seem outwardly to have suffered much by gress and obey what was, by the force of the war, but God alone can look into the might, the supreme law of the land. As heart and see the suffering and mourning with us, there was little or no excitement, caused there. Beginning at Manassas with nouncement of a "decisive Democratic vicand but little interest shown, except by a BEE and BARTOW, this devoted city sacriclass of broken down politicians and dom- ficed many of her noblest sons upon the al-

the apprehensions which some of the Republican papers seem to have in regard to in the South. They say they fear that this election will mislead the South into the bein northern sentiment than is really the case, and might induce a "change of purwe repeat, is not well-founded. The purby the Connecticut election. They will go along as they are going-they will proceed under the military bill to reconstruct, unless the injunction prayed for by Mississipparation; fences are all in order, ground is pi and Alabama is granted; and, in that case, it would not do for them to disregard the law as expounded by the Supreme turn in the tide, and the beginning of that two en them as much as possible. I soon after Court of the United States. If that in- great reaction which is to sweep the Rejunction is granted, and the military machinery bill is declared null and void, the probability is that they would proceed under their present organizations until Congress forced them to a different course. against the decision of the Supreme Court, in which event they would have to yield to force, as heretofore. The course to be taken by the Southern States in any event is not half so uncertain as the effect which would be produced upon the country at large. It would be for others to determine shed more blood, squandered more treahow much of that sort of legislation the country could stand.

It was a maxim of Hobbs (we believe) troduced trickery, cunning, chicanery, hy-

bers the Duke de Persigny reproached Eng. of the most favoring legislation. The fate of the colored people is not only land declined the invitation of the French where. The consumers all over the land bully by charging each other with having tance? The Journal asks, and adds taken sides against him. Now, that the United States has succeeded in the war and ply the reaction of the debauch. developed a strength which terrifies Euerates, are denounced by both as crimes, The lines of railroad in North and South while each meanly denies its guilt, and accuses the other. Of course both bitterly hands will come to the reckoning with great virtue of repentance in one respect at least,

for they come too late. The French Emperor had the sagacity to foresee what would be the result of the sucthe disruption of the government would strengthen the monarchies of Europe and seemed the ripened fluits of toil and provibe particularly beneficial to his own interests, and therefore he made the proposition directly to England early in the war to unite with him in recognizing Southern In-

The English Cabinet, equalfy anxious to see disunion successful, and clandestinely was, nevertheless, afraid of the partnership, the "Yankees" with their united laudation The omnibus monopolies in this city and of the greatness of the United States, and

In nothing is there so marked an im- The remedy for all the evils which beset provement in the South as the hotels. The the country has been found out at last by the Supreme Court to-day discharged J. B. the blow. Another fact was brought out on their

their furniture and well-served abundance Sumner's last plan is to force negro suffrage maining oligarchies,"leaving only the House ness and splendor, and the magnificent oaks of Representatives to represent the Governin the beautiful grass-covered squares, tell Mr. Sumner and General Butler; then we strict accordance with the demands of an enlightened progress.

The New York Papers on the Victory. The Herald declares that the Republicans "sunk under the weight of woolly horses, Fejee mermaids, old Joyce Heth, learned seals, fat women, living skeletons, calves, and other monstrosities," and that the moral of the election is that nominations unfit to be made will insure defeat. The Times contents itself with a brief an-

The Tribune characterizes it as a "Copperhead victory," which might have done mischief during the war, but now does none outside of the State, which "has put good men out of office and bad men in, and We do not think there is any ground for thinks General Hawley "can afford it better than the State can." It apprehends, very consistently with the foregoing declarations, that it may retard reconstructhe effect which the Connecticut election tion, since "demagogues may assure the will have on the business of reconstruction people of the South that this is the beginning of a great reaction at the North destined to overturn Congress and substitute the policy of the President for the policy lief that a greater re-action has taken place of the people." When did the people enhorse the policy of forcing negro suffrage upon the South? It charges that "money das been used very freely, so freely that if Mr. English had been as poor a man as General Hawley he would have had pose of the Southern people to make the no chance whatever of election." That is best of a bad bargain will not be affected possible, for vast sums raised by the Radicals in Boston and New York might have overborne him. It is well for those who have squandered money to raise the cry of corruption against their antagonists; but the contributions of the Radicals in money

and in speakers were unprecedented. The World claims 800 Democratic mapublican party out of power." It says the plained away, for the Radicals did their best. It further claims this as a Democratic triumph, utterly disproving the allegation that that party is under any such odium as will prevent its restoration to power, and that other proofs of the destined reaction will be forthcoming in the New York election of delegates to the constitutional conmission, and prophesies the downfall of a or observe him to stagger as if struck at any party which has done more mischief, sure, kindled more diabolical passions, and say hereafter. The result which the World

operate for its fulfilment. National Intelligencer. Signs of the Times. The New York Journal of Commerce has a precautionary article on the signs of the In humble imitation of a similar set of poerisy, or, as it is politely designated, di- times with reference to the financial and business future. The laugh, it says, which once greeted every allusion to possible trouble is now heard less frequently in the avenues of trade. The financial novices who ridiculed the lessons of experience, and taught that the heavier the national debt the greater blessing, are less glib in their jibes to the veterans of the exchange they restrain the natural instinct if it don't assurance than when the inflation was in progress on the other side of the summit The manufacturing districts have felt a sudden jar in their machinery, and are surby the announcement which we see in an prised that there should be any check to already begun to suffer. Enterprise has upon the London Times asserts that Eng- wings. There is unusual restlessness everymoney. What has become of the enormous the money spent or hoarded? It does not circulate as it did, and the rolls of greenbacks are not as numerous or as plethoric

> there is less in the workingman's purse "What is the impending danger? comes, a reckoning will be first in order.-Those who have betrayed their trust, using funds which were not their own, in the wild both clandestinely made to aid the Confed- chase for sudden wealth, will be caught, as in a trap and found wanting. There will be a legion of defaulters. Those who have carried a multitude of schemes in their general shrinkage, what has become of the iches on which they counted. Debts will be tangible, fixed facts, and their uncomfortable array will present a ghastly spectacle against the vanishing assets which will not wipe them out. A day of reckoning and settlement will be a solemn time for all, and the mocking lip will ourl when this searching test reveals the ashes of what dence. The adjournment of Congress, and a cessation of angry sectional discussions, may postpone the day of reckoning for a little while, but it must come at last, and the hosts of shams and delusions now so fondly cherished, will shrivel and fade in its revealing light.

The Treaty with Russia.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday A decided opposition is being developed to the acquisition of the territory secured by the Russian treaty, and amongst those who have been accustomed to boast that this entire continent is destined to become ours. The Russian possessions will secure us furs, fish, and lumber in the greatest abundance, to say nothing of the undisturbed route of an overland telegraph.-The fisheries, in the hands of our hardy seamen, will be of priceless value, and, as we wonder that American statesmen should

The Merchants' National Bank Affair. New York, April 2.-Judge Barnard, in

on tables, while the gentlemanly and on all the States, North, South, East and THE MURDER OF WILEY P. KEITH.—The trial of County, was then examined and testified that on m-imposing politeness from all, makes the West, by act of Congress. A Boston paper on the 14th of November last, took place at the thinks the proper way is to abolish the Criminal Court Thursday. After a jury was se-Presidential office, and James Redpath ad- lected and empanelled the evidence on the part [A statement regarding the further declarations vocates the abolition of President, the Su- of the prosecution was opened by the testimony of the prisoner was declared inadmissable.] The

and maple which line the pavements and ment. But we think the plan of the Times am a brother of the deceased. I live in this city on the remainder of the barrels. in many parts the centre of the streets, al- decidedly the best yet proposed, and go in near the railroad. The prisoner at the barresides ready furnish their grateful shade to the for it strongly. Hear it : "We venture to next to and adjoining the late residence of the trollers, and hundreds of children playing suggest that Congress be abolished, except deceased. An old, decayed fence divided their lots noon of the 14th of November, subsequent to the nor is a forced delay of twelve or fourteen as plainly and as eloquently that spring shall have a republican form of govern- was on the South side of the line, on the premihours in this beautiful city, under the aus- has come again, as do the feathery song- ment, and can guarantee it to every State, see of the deceased. At the period of his death impression that the prisoner remarked to Keith and if necessary force it upon them—as re- the deceased was building a new fence on the new that he was sorry for what had been done, and quired by the Constitution!" Now that is line, and was assisted in the work by a white man hoped that he (Keith) would forgive him. In reand a negro. About half of the new fence had ply to this, the witness belived, Keith said he also been put up at the time of the death of the de- was sorry. coased.

After giving the above answers to the questions of the counsel, the witness proceeded regularly with his statement, which he gave in effect as The evidence here closed. follows : On the 14th of November last, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, the deceased asked was opened by John L. Holmes, Esq., solicitor, me to go with him to his lot, and assist him in who, in a forcible and impressive mauner, sumtaking away the old fence for the purpose of con- | med up the evidence and made some striking structing a new one. He carried an axe with him When we arrived at the fence the prisoner's wife with the others, was very able, and was esteemed was standing on the piazza of her re-idence and forcible and to the point. prohibited the deceased from knocking down the fonce. This was repeated and about that time Hon. Goo. Davis. This distinguished gentleman the prisoner also appeared on the piazza and has a justly deserved reputation for eloquence, but did so he would shoot him.

took from the belt and approached with it in his the deceased, (who then raised the axe in his terms and made a stirring appeal to the jury. hands, as if to defend himself) endeavored to fire again. The cap exploded, but the pistol was not discharged. About this time I got between them and shoved the deceased back and pushed Carr off of the fallen fence on which he was then stand ing. I then caught the axe in the hands of the deceased, whe cried out to me to turn him loose, that he was on his own premises. I then released him, and told the prisoner to go off. He made no reply, but walked around me, as I was betw en them, as if to get an opportunity to fire. The de ceased then retreated to a portion of the fence jority, and avers that this indicates "a which was standing, I all the while keeping beheard the report of the pistol, and something like a ball pass over my shoulder within a few inches significance of the result could not be ex- of my head. The deceased fell heavily against me, and on looking round I saw the prisoner with the pistol smoking in his hand. I then turned to the deceased and found that he had received a wound under his eye, from which he almost immediately expired. I then asked the prisoner why he did it, but he made me no reply, and left in the direction of the business quarter. I did vention. It winds up by declaring that not see the deceased strike or endeavor to strike the Republican party has accomplished its the prisoner, nor did I see any wound on his face, time.

During a sharp cross examination the witness was asked if he did not shake hands with the inflicted deeper wounds on constitutional prisoner during the day of the occurrence and that ever existed in the world." Of the best to keep the deceased away from the prisoner: policy of claiming this as an exclusively and if the prisoner did not remark that he also Democratic triumph we may have more to was sorry for what had been done. To these questions the witness replied in the negative .so confidently predicts can only be defeated The question regarding a blow being inflicted on the prisoner by the axe in the hands of the deceased was then referred to, and the witness was asked if he did not say, on examination before he saw the prisoner stagger as if stricken while he was between him and the deceased, and that he felt something like the force of a blow stricken an opportunity to answer the question again, as the counsel for the defence asserted that they had the means of contradicting him. He persisted in his former answer.

ernoon session, this witness was allowed to come on the stand again to explain himself in regard to the question as to his shaking the hand of the counsel for the defence, but explained himself in this manner : When I arrived at the Court House, I found the prisoner standing near the door, and was sorry for what he had done. I replied that if

he had listoned to me, it would not have happened. Mrs. Fanny Keith, wife of the deceased, was then called, and testified as follows; On the morning of the 14th of November I was in my house, when the servant girl called me out and said-[Here the counsel objected to reporting should not be given in evidence.] I then went out of the house into the garden. I saw the prisband. He made no reply, but soon after fired and When it by the counsel for the prosecution, the witness prisoner. stated that the prisoner was but a short distance

> Mr. -- Hawkins testified that he was in the employ of Wiley P. Keith in November last, and (the witness) or any one else came upon his lot | the prisoner is brought tnto Court. trespassing, he would shoot them. The evidence for the prosecution here closed

and that of the defence was proceeded with. Hon. Geo. Davis, one of the counsel for the defence, here arose and explained that it was the intention of the counsel for the defence to impeach the witness, Israel F. Keith, and prove that he the witness, ierael F. Keith, and prove that he had sworn falsely—that he testified differently as to some material points of the case at the previous examination before the Magistrate. To this end the written testimony on that occasion was then into effect. produced and read which Jas. Shadkelford, Esq., the Magistrate before whom the case was first exmined, deposed that the paper which had just been read, contained the substance of the testimony of the witness, Keith, as given before him. According to the writing, the testimony then given by Keith mentioned that he saw the prisoner stagger, and felt something like a blow given over his shoulder, but did not see the blow passed. The witness was then examined as regarding his per- we have made the publication of it here. sonal recollection of the testimony of Keith at that time. His statements were rather confused and conflicting,-except concerning the blow, in regard to which he was positive-apparently proceeding from an imperfect recollection of the re-

Several other witnesses who were present at the first examination were called, and corroborated the statement of Mr. Shackelford regarding discomforts of traveling are much lessened by such delightful homes as one finds at the with the statesmen of the present day is to planter's, in Augusta, and the Screven, in this city. There is an air of comfort in the States and the United States. Mr. There is an air of comfort in the statesment for the States and the United States. Mr. There is an air of comfort in the statesment for the States and the United States. Mr. There is an air of comfort in the statesment for the States and the United States. Mr. There is an air of comfort in the statesment for the States and the United States. Mr. There is an air of comfort in the statesment for the States and the United States. Mr. There is an air of comfort in the States and the United States. during the affair the pistol was snapped but once,

CRIMINAL COURT—TEIAL OF NICHOLAS CARE FOR County, was then examined and testified that on Nicholas Care, for the murder of Wiley P. Keith, Or November, about 7 C. Wood, as principal Mason, and C. H. Dall, as principal Court Thursday. After a jury was section of John S. Norris, of New York, by J. There is nothing like so many strangers of the principal Care that the morning of the principal Care that the morning of the principal Care that the principal Care t preme Court and Senate, as "the three re- of Israel F. Keith, brother of the deceased and wi ness then received a pistol from the bands of

> W. H. Biddle testified that he was standing with the prisoner at the Court House during the foreseen the line run by a surveyor. The old fence Keith when he approached. The witness saw have him shake hands with the prisoner; and it is his

> > Several witnesses were then examined as to the character of both the prisoner and the witness Keith, which were each proven to be very good .-

The argument on the part of the prosecution comments thereon. His argument, in common

The argument for the defence was delivered by

asked the deceased what he intended doing. To never before have we known him to be so powerthe reply of the deceased that he was going to fully eloquent and impressive as on this occasion. knock down the fence, the prisoner told him if he For a considerable length of time he held his hearers almost spel-bound by the impressive elo The deceased stated that he was on his own quence of his natural outbursts, and doubtless premises and had a right to do as he pleased .- favorably impressed the jury. Manfully did he The prisoner's wife then went into the house and plead in behalf of his client, and said much to handed her husband a pistol in a belt, which he which consid rable weight must be attached. Judge Person closen the argument for the prohand to within about four paces of where the de- ecution with a display of ability, not easily lost ceased was, with it pointed in the direction of the sight of. His strict appreciation of the ments of deceased, and endeavored to fire, but the cap did the facts invested him with a peculiar power, not explode. He then cocked the pistol, and, pla- which he weilded most forcibly. He expounded cing it within ten or twelve inches of the breast of the law on certain points in clear and concis-

His Honor then cha ged the jury at leng h regarding the law concerning cases of this charac ter, and instructed them as to their deliberations The case was then committed to the jury who retired for consultation and deliberation, but up to the time of going to press last night they had agreed upon no verdict.

This case has proved of the g eatest interest, as was unmistakably manifested by the large number of per-ons in attendance during the trial,

CRIMINAL COURT-THE CASE OF THE STATE VS CARR. -The jury in the above case continued thei to them through ut the entire night, and did not yesterday. A shor while after the Court had condown to them as bearing upon the case during the charge, as the recollection of the jury was not distinct in this particular This being done, they again retired. About the time above mentioned. the jury announced to he officer in attendance on into Court. The jury then rendered a verdict tha they found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter -The Solicitor then prayed that the Court would pronounce judgment

Hon. Geo. Davis, for the defence arose and good character which the prisoner had proven and that no infany was attached to the commission of manslaughter, as it might be done in hot

upon the prisoner. He stated to him that the law did not inflict punishmen for the mere act causing pain to his body, but for the force of exverdict of the jury and spoke of their intelligence Em eror arrived. Heaps of dirt and straw South Carolina. and high standing, and asserted that, in the opin-Honor then said the Court had appreciated the re- was the same scene-everywhere debris; not sponsibility which was thrown on its shou ders by one-tenth of goods opened or arranged. the trial of this case, and endeavored to perform but the French department, of cou.se, in its duty. The prisoner was reminded of the swfm | the best order; next to that the Russians,

Court would postpone the execution of the sentenca until 12 o'clock to-day. The Court saw no objection to this request and granted it without

journed until 9 o'clock this morning, in order to afford some relief to the jurors and Solicitor, and to give the latter an opportunity to perform some

what the servant said. The Court decided this formation that on Friday Col. Frank, the milioner in a threatening attitude, with the pistol in tenced to be branded by the Court, to telegraph to his hand pointed at the deceased. I screamed | Gen. ickles, commanding this military district, | came | precisely at two o'clock in the afterout and begged the prisoner not to shoot my hus- in order to ascertain whether or not branding was noon. construed as maining, under the late order good-natured, but not demonstrative tothen turned and waived the pistol at me three prohibiting the infliction of whipping, maimtimes, and turning on his heel disappeared. I ing or otherwise disabling the person as a pun- rial party. They drove up a long avenue proceeded to where the deceased was lying and ishment. Col. Frank declined taking any action found that he was dead. In reply to a question in the matter, unless applied to by counsel for the

from where she stood at the time of screaming request was made to Col. Frank, by one of the counsel for the defence.

A telegram was then dispatched to General was engaged in constructing a fence between the Honor, Judge Meares, received a communication lot of the deceased and that of the prisoner. On from Colonel Frank, stating that General Sickles the 13th of November, the day previous to the had been heard from in this case, and that death of the deceased, having constructed about branding had been construed as maining. Colonel half the fence, he went to the prisoner and asked Frank, in accordance with this information, rehim if he was not going to have the other half put | quested that Judge Meares would inflict some

P. S. Since writing the above we have received Frank, served on the Sheriff of this county : H'DQ'S POST OF WILMINGTON, N. C., April 5.h, 18.7.

Mr. S. R Bunting, Sheriff of New Hanover county, Wilmington, N. C.—

Very respectfully your obedient servant, B. F. FRANK. Byt, Lt. Col. and Capt Sth Infantry Commanding Post. AN INTERESTING PAPER .- The below article is

from a copy of the paper which was deposited April 3d, 1839, under the corner stone of the present St. James Church This copy is the property of the Wilmington Library Association, sions stood on a platform over the second railroads and telegraph lines. After the property of the Wilmington Library Association, the second railroads and telegraph lines. After the property of the Wilmington Library Association, the second railroads and telegraph lines. and it is with the permission of the Librarian that tions allotted to their countries. Turks, the war closed a number of speculators and PRO DEO, PRO FCCLESIA, PRO HOMINUM SALUTE.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of tumes. The This Corner Stone of St. James Church, is laid this third day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine,

The Right Rev. Levi Sili iman Ives, D. D. L. L. D., being the Bishop of North Carolina.

The Rev. ROBERT BRENT DRANE, being the Rector of St. James Church and officiating on the oc-

Doctor A. J. DEROSSET, Wardens. THOS H. WRIGHT, A. J. DEROSSET, Jr., WM. B. GIL'S, WM. A. WILLIAMS, JAS. T. MILLER, J. DEROSSET, Jr., Vestry.

lected and empanelled the evidence on the part of the prosecution was opened by the testimony of the prosecution was opened by the testimony of Israel F. Keith, brother of the deceased and principal witness in the case.

In reply to questions propounded by the counsel for the prisoner and examined it. But one barrel of the pistol was empty, and had the appearance of the prosecution, he deposed as follows: I selfer the prosecution, he deposed as follows: I selfer the prosecution of the prosecution of the prisoner and examined it. But one barrel of the pistol was empty, and had the appearance of the prosecution, he deposed as follows: I selfer the prosecution of the prisoner and examined it. But one barrel of the pistol was empty, and had the appearance of the prosecution, he deposed as follows: I selfer the prisoner and examined it. But one barrel of the pistol was empty, and had the appearance of the prosecution, proposed the prisoner was declared inadmissable.] The third the prisoner was declared inadmissable. its internal arrangement, it was taken down its internal arrangement, it was taken down 1
1839, and a portion of its materials used in the
erection of this building. The lot upon which the
present Church is elected, was purchased from
Doctor A J. DeRosset Sen., for the sum of one
thousand dollars, of which sum, the Ladies' Working Society, and the Juvenite Working Society,

Virginia;) was unanimously elected Bishop of especially to state whether the eighteen hold in Salishar, by the Convention of the Church, leaves cut out of the diagram was and North Carolina, by the Convention of the Church, held in Salisbury in the year 1823, and was duly consecrated to that office by the kigit Rev. Bishop White, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 22d day of Ap il 1823. Bishop Kavenscroft departed this life in the city of Raleigh, on the 5th of March, ciary Committee and testified as to the content of the book which were deposited under the tents of the book which were deposited under the 1830, and his remains were deposited under the Chancel of Christ Church in Baleigh. He bemeathed his Library to the Diocese, and the copy ght of his works to the Episcopal Bible and Prayer Book Society of his Diocese The Right Rev. Levi Silliman Ives was unani-

monsly elected successor of Fishop Ravenscroft by the Convention of the Church, held in Raleigh, May, 1831, and was consecrated to that office. y the Ri ht Rev Bishop White, in the city of trol of Judge Holt from that time to the Philadelphia, on the 22d September, 1831, and de livered his Primary ' harge to the Convention of Church assembled 1832.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United EDWARD B. DUDLEY, Governor of North Car- out of it; that the diary commences with

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Magistrate of Police of Town of Wilmington. JAS. F. MCREE, A. J. D ROSSET, Jr.,

Population of Wilmington, 3.500

HARRISS, E. P. dALL, JOHN A. LILLINGION, Town Clerk.

ARTICLES DEPOSITED WITH THIS. A Bible and Prayer Book; Journal of the Con-Bishop Ives' Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese: of General Convention for 1838; Journal of General Convention for 1838; A Churchman's Almanac; Sword's Almanac; The Banner of the Cross, Philadelphia; The Churchman, New York; The Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia; The Spirit of wissions: Journal of Reliables: The Spirit of wissions: delphia; The Spirit of vissions; Journal of Religious Education; Children's Sunday School Magaine: Wilmington Advertiser; Wilmington Wek-did not deem it proper to offer it, and the Chronicle; tharter and Plates of the Bank of only evidence on the subject offered on the Cape Fear; Charter of the Wilmington and Ral-

The Opening of the Paris Exposition The Atlantic cable telegraph give us the account of the 'ormal opening of the new French "World's Fair," at Paris. The tel- no evidence of any kind that Booth ever egraph is dated the 1st inst., and is as fo-

The great Paris Universal Exposition was formally opened this morning, the 1st inst. render a verdict until between 12 and 1 o'clock The day was observed as a holiday by the entire population of Paris. The morning two and three cent coin for redemption, it vened, they were brought in and requested his dawned solouly, but the sky cleared at an may be well to state, to prevent other par-Honor to repeat the five points of law he laid early hour, and by 10 oclock in the forenoon the weather was most beautiful, like ing subjected to like inconvenience, that that enjoyed on a fine day in May in New no provision has been made by law or othtaken indeed as typical of the Exhibition base metal coin of those denominations, building, which is now in great confusion, and that therefore the request of the party but when fully completed will be one of the them, that they had agreed. A short delay was wonders of the world. Viewed at a disnecessitated until the rise ner could be brought tance, the building resembles a mammoth ga ometer covered with flags, but when lawful for the treasurer and assistant treasentered it is found to be in every way convenient.

At eleven o'clock A. M. the doors were opened, and by the time of the Emperor's there has been no similar enactment in regovernment than any other political party say that he was sorry for the affair and if he did his prayed that his Honor would temper his judg arrival there were five thousand people inment with mercy and bear in mind the more than side. Outside, along the banks of the river United States. around Paris, at least one hundred thousand people had assembled. There were eight thousand policemen on duty, and the of direct tax collected in the Southern order was excellent. Every carriage in States, together with the apportionment to Paris seems to be employed in journeys to each State under the act of June 7, 1862. and from the building.

tion building are in a lamentable state of property for the non-payment of taxes: Wagons and workmen were confusion. busy carting away the rubbish when the and packing cases lay around, or were tem-porarily thrown into the unfinished arbors Mississippi porarily thrown into the unfinished arbors and fancy cottages. Inside the building and, third, the English; all other departthe commissioners, exhibitors, and Ameriisfied with Commissioner Beckwith, who The only goods which have been damaged special authority from Congress. on the voyage are American.

At one o'clock the invited guests assemoled in the art gallery, where America made fine show, many fine pictures being exhibited and well hung; but the English display was much greater. When the of the American ladies was conceded. They were the belles of the day.

A brilliant company blazing with diamonds and orders filled the central hall to welcome the Emperor and Empress, who The crowd outside the building was wards them. No cheers greeted the impecovered with a velvet canopy of green and gold, decorated with flags and lined with oldiers. They alighted at a splendid pavilion specially built for the Emperor .-The Emperor immediately re-appeared and gave his arm to the Empress, and proceeded on foot to the main door. During the imperial progress full bands played the

national airs. The cheering now grew louder, the Americans and English present leading with hearty "nurrahs," and Turks, Japanese, Italians, Persians, Germans, and French joining in the different styles peculiar to cause he cannot get into offices, and the their several countries. The Emperor and boy who expects to be President. up. The prisoner replied that he would put up his other punishment upon the prisoner Carr. The Empress bowed repeatedly to the crowd as half when he got ready, and remarked that if he action of the Judge will be shown to-day, when they ascended the platform which runs his wife's churning, the wife who blacks around the machine gallery. The Emperor her husband's boots, and the man who wore a plain evening dress, with a scarf of thinks you do him much honor. the following copy of the official order from Col. the Legion of Honor, and carried a heavy cane. He looked smiling, but pale and fatigued. The Empress was robed in black silk, and looked in fine health. The Prince for relieving the distress that prevails in Imperial and Prince Napoleon were not the Southern States. Private theatricals, present. The Princess Clothilde wore a dinners, ladies' fairs and subscription lists A distinguished party of Senators and Min- to contribute, are the means relied upon to is ers formed an escort for the imperial effect this object. The persons who move not therefore car y the sentence of Nicholas Carr party. Prince Leuchtenburg represented in these things seem to regard the South as Russia. The members of the Diplomatic a small district, in which the distress call Corps accredited to the French court be easily reached. They might work for clothed in uniform, had special seats re- ever after this fashion before they could served for them at the opening scene, but hope to control it. The true way to relieve

> and Persians wore their full national coscommission, but at the American depart- them, and they must continue to decline in ment he stopped with the Empress and value. Capitalists like Mr. Astor, Mr. bowed to the crowd, who were cheering heartily. Half an hour was consumed in this tour. Then the cortege descended and passed through the art and a few other galleries, and at three o'clock returned to

The Exposition will not be ready til. to France, and that is not complete. The English are very strong in machinery, beating the Americans in that department.— plans are mere homocophatic doses of sympathy. The evil is a gigantic one and must be met by measures proportioned to its extent.— Herald.

There is nothing like so many strangers every season. Prices have gone up fearfully. The hotels raise their charges fifty per cent. after this week. It is useless to come to see the Exposition before May FROM WASHINGTON.

THE BOOTH DIARY.

"Data," of the Baltimore "Sun," state ositively that the "Booth diary" referred to in the Butler-Bingham controversy, will be given to the public in a few days. The have agreed to pay six hundred dollars.

The Right Rev John Stark Ravenscroft, the first Bishop of the Diocese of orth Carolina, a native of Prince George county, Virginia, was born in the year 1772; was ordained Deacon he 25th April 1817, and Priest the 6th May following, by the Rt. R. v. Richard C. Moore, (Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia) was pranimonally elected Rishop of the State whether the gight. leaves cut out of the diary were in it when tents of the book, which was also exhibited to the Committee; that Judge Holt testified that the diary was given to him, together with the other articles found upon him, immediately upon the arrival of the captors of the assassin in this city; that the book has been in the sole custody and conpresent moment; that it has not been altered in any particular, not an I dotted nor T crossed; that when the book was handed to Judge Holt the eighteen leaves were cat the date of April 14th, the day of the assassination, and the first entry in it states that on that day he ("Booth") had pre-Commissioners of the pared a communication and sent it to the 'National Intelligencer," giving an account of the purposes of himself and his confederates.

The balance of the diary consists of a glorification of himself, Booth, whom he likened to Brutus, and denunciation of his victim, whom he calls a "tyrant," &c .-Judge Holt further testified that in his ments after the facts, were inadmissible, he trial of the assassins was that of the pub lisher of the "Intelligencer," who proved that he had not received the communic tion which Booth pretended he had sent to that paper, and finally, there is absolutely wrote a line in the book other than that which is now found there.

THE REDEMPTION OF SMALL COINS. Treasurer Spinner having received from a party in St. Louis'a remittance of one, The state of the weather may be erwise for the redemption of United States referred to was declined and the coin re-

tained subject to his direction The act approved May 16, 1866, makes it urers to redeem the five cent coin author ized by that act when presented in sums of not less than one handred dollars, but

The following table exhibits the amount The statement of the amount collected also The grounds of and around the Exposi- includes the sum realized from the sales of

Virginia.. 576,194 06 402,950 6 222,690 9 584,367 33 413,0-3 66 82.621 5 69,947 0 385,886 66 310 863 7 Louisiana.

\$1,960.591 91 \$3-930.152 59 The amounts collected in Florida, Texas and Arkansas have not been finally report ed to the Commissioner of Internal Reven ments not ready. The American depart- ue; but from reports already rendered, i ment is one of the most incomplete, and appears that a large portion of the tax due from those States is still unpaid. No colcans generally, in the city, are very dissat- lections whatever have been made in Ala bama. No collections have been made appears tolly inefficient. The only depart- since the 3d of August, 1866, at which date ment in operation is the restaurants; but the Secretary of the Treasury ordered a even here the Americans are behind hand, suspension until January 1, 1868, under

Definitions of Character. Fine Fellow-The man who advertises in our paper, the man who never refuses to lend you money, and the rich old fellow who is courting your sister.

Centeel People-The young lady who guests gathered, however, the superiority lets her mother do all the ironing for fear of spoiling on a raindy day, and the young gentleman who is ashamed to be seen walk ing with his father.

Industrious People-The fat man in an omnibus, a tall man in a crowd, and a short man on a parade. Timid People-A lover about to pop the question, a man who does not like to be shot at, and a steamboat captain with a case

cholera on board. Dignified man-A midshipman on quar ter deck, a cit in a country town, school committee on examination day, dry goods clerks, and beginners in law.

Persecuted People-Women by that tyrant, man; boys by their parents and teachers, and all poor people by society at Unhappy People-Old bachelors and old

maids Ambitious Chaps-The writer who pays the magazine for inserting his communica tion, the politician who quits his party be

The Way to Relieve the South. There are a great many projects on foot

brown velvet dress, powdered with gold .-- to which wealthy individuals are solicited they were completely hidden from view. - the South is not by elemosynary efforts, Preceded by the chamberlains the party but by industrial aid. One of the first passed round the entire gallery, nearly a things to be done is to furnish means to Japanese, Russians, Moors, Tunisians, adventurers rushed down there and purchased up at a few cents on the dollar the stock of all the existing lines. In their The Emperor spoke a few words to each hands no effort will be made to improve Vanderbilt, Mr. Peabody, and Mr. Stewart, should buy out these people and invest 8 portion of their vast means in improving hese lines, thus directly stimulating the industry of the country and developing 118 vast resources. That would be a practical way of relieving the South. All these other